

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ANGLO-GERMAN BACKING GIVEN WORLD BANK

Definite Progress Made by
Reparation Committee—
Criticism Not Severe

UNANIMITY REACHED OVER CAPITALIZATION

Difference of Opinion as to
Country in Which Bank
Shall Be Established

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—The expert committee met in plenary session on Wednesday in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht returned from Berlin in time to attend the meeting well pleased with his conversations in Berlin and definite progress is reported.

The situation may be summarized as follows:

First, the committee is pleased with the general reception accorded the announcement of its suggested plan of a bank for international payments, such criticism as it aroused in certain quarters not being as heavy as was expected.

Second, officially the Germans are giving full support to the main lines of the project as now drafted.

Third, officially the British back the bank idea, hoping as a result that means will be found of stabilizing gold values.

Fourth, unanimity was found in the Revelstoke subcommittee charged with studying the capitalization of the bank figure proposed but not put forward, but which is less than was at first anticipated outside of the committee.

Fifth, British opposition to payments in kind will likely lead to a system whereby such payments will automatically decrease, being exchanged for augmenting the specie payments.

Sixth, Sir Josiah Stamp's subcommittee makes a 30-page report on the organization of the bank, which outlines in considerable detail how it is being instituted and what its functions will be.

Seventh, emphasis is laid on the fact that the bank must be freed from political control and must be supported by the principal banks of the world.

Eighth, it is foreseen nevertheless that some provision will have to be made for the Reparation Commission to retain nominal authority in the bank's affairs, owing to its being the organ set up by the Versailles Treaty and those of St. Germain, Trianon and Neuilly to handle reparations.

Ninth, discussions regarding the figures of future German annuities show that there is not the divergence generally supposed to be existing between what Germany will finally offer and what the Allies will be ready to accept.

Tenth, since Holland was proposed as a suitable country in which to

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Nation-Wide 'Drying-Up' Begins Under Power of New Jones Act

Baltimore Reports Voluntary Closing of 250 Saloons
and "Speakeasies"—Federal Officials Launch
Fresh Campaigns in Other Cities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two hundred and fifty saloons and "speakeasies" have been closed by their operators here since the enactment of the Jones Law, according to an "extremely conservative estimate" just made by police officials.

Proprietors of these places, landlords and patrons alike have been frightened by the increased penalties, it was said.

This, however, is only a beginning of what is going to happen in the near future, it was declared.

The raids, which have been the most extensive drives against Baltimore dry law offenders is being commenced by federal officers following President Hoover's appeal for better enforcement.

At a conference of officials just held here, it was announced that the drive would at first be directed toward stopping up the sources of liquor, namely, local manufacturers and leakers, through which, it is conceded, vast amounts of liquor came into the city.

Following this an equally extensive campaign will be made against "speakeasies" and bootleggers.

Campaign in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Backed by the new Jones Law, which permits five years'

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

VATICAN TO KEEP OUT OF LEAGUE, DUCE INTIMATES

Aloneness From "Temporal
Competitions" Assured, He
Says in Report on Pact

Virtual Slavery of Children in Ceylon Charged

Cruel Forms of Child Labor
in Island Widespread,
Press Alleges

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—The Ceylon Daily News publishes an extraordinary article containing alleged "revelations" of the widespread exploitation of native child labor throughout the island under conditions said to amount to virtual slavery.

Many thousands of impoverished Ceylonese, the article says, are persuaded to lend, and in some cases to sell, young sons and daughters to foreigners for domestic heavy work and circumstances leading to the birth of the "Roman question," details of its existence through 60 years, and of its final solution as represented by the treaty.

One of the most striking points in the report is the veiled hint that the new Vatican City State will not apply for membership in the League of Nations, the Premier points out, the Vatican City is recognized as a neutral. This, he says, involved inviolability and remaining aloof from "temporal competitions" among states.

The Premier says he considers the financial settlement between the Government and the Vatican as extremely advantageous to the state and he lauds the Pontiff for his faith in Italian Government securities.

Fascism is credited with having created a new epoch through which a formula for reconciliation was more easily found than in the time of Cavour, whose motto was a "free church in a free state." The Premier says that the rigid idea of separation of church and state has undergone numerous temperings and states.

The Premier denied that the treaty seeks to revive institutions of other times incompatible with the ideal of modern civilization, which the church "has demonstrated itself able to understand with its admirable spirit of adaptation."

He denies also there will be any suppression of other sects, or of religious literature.

The report concludes with the statement that the treaty and concordat open a new era of history for the church and Italy which will be fecund in its benefits for the moral elevation of the Italian people.

Regency in Britain May Not Be Needed

King, It Is Hoped, Will Be
Able to Perform Dissolu-
tion Duties Himself

Designs of Rose and Rock Gardens Embellish Philadelphia Flower Show

Aisles of Color and Fragrance Transform Appearance of
Commercial Museum—Notable Groups of Orchids Attract
Unusual Attention—Roses Generously Represented

BY JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Drawing

for its materials upon the resources

of great private collections of acacias,

orchids, roses, and other rarities,

and including the choicest recent

productions of the gifted commercial

growers, and the handiwork of

garden clubs scattered through the

State, the Flower Show, current here

by annual custom through the week,

has achieved an excellence notable

even in a long record of notability

in the cultivating of public interest

in and appreciation for beauty in

flowers, shrubs, and small orna-

mental trees.

The exhibition, known among hor-

iculturalists all over the world as the

Philadelphia Flower Show and, as

such, made lustrous by long asso-

ciation with the high tradition of

the new century old Pennsylvania Horti-

cultural Society, was opened on

Monday in the singularly adequate

Commercial Museum.

The great length of the building

has been converted into wide aisles

and ornate, harmonious fragrant

color, the lotus, windflower, have

veiled with smoky blue gauze to mute

the light and sift rather than pour

it upon azaleas and lilies, roses and

rock gardens, sweet peas banked

against black velvet, orchids, cut

roses and the miscellany of flowers

that show at their best at this season

of the year.

Displays Adequately Spaced

In general, representations by spe-

cies and class are smaller than in

the simultaneously current New

York show and than they will be in

the Centennial show of the Massa-

HOOVER ORDERS PUBLIC RECORD OF BIG REFUNDS

But Publicity Still Barred
on Information Contained
in Returns

WASHINGTON (AP)—Publicity for

refunds, credits or abatements of in-

come, war profits, excess profits,

estate or gift taxes, in excess of

\$20,000, is provided in an executive

order issued March 14 by President

Hoover.

The order, recommended by Sec-

retary Mellon, provides that the full

record of such refunds and credits

shall be open to inspection in the

office of the Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue in Washington, or

such other offices as the commis-

sioner shall designate.

The text of the order follows:

"Publication of internal revenue

tax refund decisions.

"Pursuant to the provisions of

Section 55 of the Revenue Act of

1928 and Section 257 of the Revenue

Act of 1926, it is hereby ordered that

decisions of the Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue, allowing a re-

fund, credit, or abatement of in-

come, war profits, excess profits,

estate, or gift taxes, in excess of

\$20,000, shall be open to inspection in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by me, bearing even date herewith."

The regulations issued by Secretary Mellon and approved by the President, provide that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall

have prepared a written decision in

every case in which an overassess-

ment of an income, war profits, ex-

cess profits, estate or gift tax is

allowed, in excess of \$20,000, and such decision shall be considered a public record and shall be open to inspection during regular hours of business.

"Such decision shall give the amount of the overassessment," the regulations said, "and shall be accompanied by a brief summary of the relevant facts and a citation of the authorities applicable thereto, or, in a case in which a decision of a court or of the board of tax appeals has become final, by a citation of the court or board decision.

"Under no circumstances shall the provisions of this paragraph be construed as making any return, or any return thereto, open to inspection, or any authorizations or release of any income, gains or profits, or the specific transaction resulting in such expenditures, to be made public; nor shall any of the information contained in any return or relating thereto be made public except in accordance with, and to the extent necessary in carrying out, these regulations."

PICTURES TO SHOW ACTIVITIES IN CITY

New Yorkers Get Chance to
See How It's Done Free

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New Yorkers curious

to know what goes on at Ellis Island,

and who are interested in various

city projects, soon will be able to

get a good amount of information free of charge by going to 153 East Fiftieth Street for a sitting in the "Civic Cinema," a part of the program planned for the Little Picture House, Inc.

In addition, other interesting films of national and foreign subjects will be shown. The project is sponsored by the Film Bureau, a volunteer or-

ganization known to the public by the Film Bulletin, which is issued each month.

BY JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Horticultural Society next

week. This, perhaps, is wise since it

allows unusually good spacing for

the classes, and good spacing is a

powerful element in the degree to

which people can genuinely become

acquainted with the flowers that in-

did before the strict enforcement of the laws now abolished.

General Escobar declared that "laws dictated by General Calles, as President of the republic, and which have been followed with much vigor until this date, oppose the spirit and tendency of every really democratic government."

Mayor Augustin Gallo of Juarez announced he had received a telegram from Gen. Marcelo Caraveo, authorizing services in the Juarez Roman Catholic Church. Under the orders, Mayor Gallo said, priests would not have to comply with any regulations.

The decree also declared a moratorium on all debts in the territory controlled by the rebels, to include all classes of loans and contracts as well as bank deposits, except debts of less than 5000 pesos which are exempted.

The moratorium will include capital as well as interest and debts. It will continue under the decree until a president is elected by the revolutionaries. Throughout the pronouncement the revolution is referred to as a "renovating movement."

General Escobar in the decree also declared for non-re-election of presidents in Mexico.

Revolt Appears to Waver Along American Border

NOGALES, Ariz. (AP) — Signs have appeared that the revolutionary movement is wavering in the northern Mexico strongholds.

Trouble in Agua Prieta, Sonora, was evidenced when Rogelio Loreto, president municipal, and a group of Mexican rebel officers sought refuge on American soil at Douglas, Ariz., and declared that they had a breach between civil and military authorities in the Mexican town, leaving it in an uncertain position, so far as the revolutionary movement is concerned.

Agua Prieta had been in the possession of revolutionary troops for several days.

Developments in Nogales, Sonora, headquarters of the revolution in the north, indicated that negotiations may have been started by federal and revolutionary leaders for a peaceful end to the uprising there. At the same time preparations for troop movements forecast possible fighting near the border.

Gen. Francisco R. Manzo, second in command of the revolutionary troops, and Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, head of the federal forces in the northwest, held a secret meeting here March 14.

Reports that the rebel units at Agua Prieta, said to consist of several hundred Indians, would return to the federal forces circulated in Douglas, this morning after it had been learned that General Rodriguez had conferred there with Emiliano Tamez, Mexican Consul at Douglas, and Roberto Y. Pesquera, a special envoy of President Portes Gil.

LARGE TRUST FUND TO AID BANK CLERKS IN EDUCATION PLANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — A trust fund to help their employees obtain higher practical and cultural education has just been established by the officers of the National City Bank and its allied companies.

A separate organization, to be known as the National City Foundation, has been incorporated to direct administration of the fund and an amount equivalent to the income from \$2,000,000 has been given to the foundation by the officers of the National City organization.

Large amounts of money are bequeathed every year to educational institutions, but the benefits of these bequests go solely to those with time and funds," it is announced. "The National City Foundation will offer opportunities heretofore not available to the bank's employees and this offer is not conditional upon their having time or funds."

CHAMPLAIN SPAN OPEN IN FALL

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP) — The Champlain Bridge should be formally open to traffic about Sept. 1, the commission in charge of the bridge said in its second annual report to the Legislature.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net income of \$1,772,104 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to \$15.20 a share. Preferred shares of stock, compared with \$1,210,106, or \$12.82 a share in 1927 on 94,324 shares.

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Fur Scarfs

FOR SPRING

Silver Fox, Cross Fox,

Pointed Fox and all other Foxes

Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,

Baumartens and all other Scarfs

are now on Sale at our New Showroom

and are ready for your inspection.

Fur Coats & Remodeling a Specialty.

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18TH FLOOR

MOVE TO TEACH SAVING OF TIME GAINS ON FARMS

Agriculture Studied as an Industry—Family Enterprise Idea Waning

Engineering research has been called to the aid of the farmer. This is the second of three articles describing the nation-wide study proposed by two leading engineering organizations.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — A reorganization of farming activities in order to adapt agriculture to the "age of machinery" is imminent in the United States, according to Lawrence W. Wallace, executive secretary of the American Engineering Council.

The council, together with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, has just announced a program for a five-year nation-wide study of the farming industries. One of its important aspects, it was said, will be the investigation of the extent, direction and possibilities of the mechanization of agriculture.

"Perhaps the most significant fact is that for some years agriculture has gradually been getting away from the idea of planting, tilling and harvesting crops which the family will consume and utilize," Mr. Wallace said.

Family Enterprise Idea

"Many are finding themselves rather suddenly alienated from the self-sufficient family enterprise idea of agriculture. It is now being regarded more as a commercial enterprise.

"Agriculture should industrialize its operations to the point where it can produce enough in one hour to exchange in the markets of the world for that which is produced in the same time. Agriculture cannot be content, as now, to exchange products requiring 48 hours to produce for manufactured commodities made in one hour."

How extensive the movement toward mechanization of farms has already become is indicated in a preliminary study by Mr. Wallace. It shows that the number of horses used on the American farms in the last 10 years has decreased 7,000,000. During the same period the number of tractors increased from approximately 80,000 to approximately 767,000.

Machines Save Time

"Some of the machinery now available is too expensive or too large to be profitable on many farms as they are now organized," Mr. Wallace said. "However, many farmers are using mechanical equipment not because it is cheaper to do so, but because it is easier and less labor, and, therefore, contributes to an enlarged enjoyment of life."

Mr. Wallace, in compiling some of the results of studies of mechanization of farm methods, found that the average time required for producing a bushel of wheat had been reduced from four hours in 1830 to 16 minutes.

Among the comparisons which he draws of the savings arising from mechanized farm production are:

An investigation in Indiana showed the time required to hand-milk a cow varied from 13.5 to 16.6 minutes, while this was done mechanically at a rate of from 8 to 9 minutes.

In some states old methods of producing corn required 60 man-hours an acre a year. With modern mechanical methods it has been reduced to five hours.

Five men with five tractors and 14-inch plows can plow 640 acres in

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, non-partisan newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

JOINS DOREMUS STAFF

Leon P. Dutch, well-known in advertising circles as merchandising counselor and research marketing expert, joined the staff of Doremus & Co. advertising agency, at their Boston office.

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, LTD.

Edmonton, Alberta Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

The Tribune WINNIPEG

"It's remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Lord & Taylor

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DUTIES DEFINED FOR JUDGES OF WORLD COURT

Members Largely to Confine Themselves to Their Judicial Work

GENEVA—The international jurists discussing the duties and qualifications of the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice recommended that they should undertake no work, although it was admitted that some latitude must be allowed, which was incompatible with their duties. It was also advanced that a judge should have had some experience in the practical working of international law.

Concerning the amendments to the World Court statute, they are to be reported to the Assembly of the League in September, when it is hoped that they may be embodied in the new protocol for ratification by the governments concerned.

Elihu Root and S. Cecil Hurst have now prepared the formula for removing the stumblingblock presented by the fifth American reservation to the statute in so ingenious a way that it appears at the same time to be an absolute safeguard for the interests of the United States. At least, that is the view of the jurists, who regard the text of the formula as a very finished piece of work.

It provides that the Secretary-General should advise a representative of the United States Government appointed for that purpose, of any requests for advisory opinions that the Council intended to present to the International Court. This representative would communicate what is relevant to the Washington and if the United States had any objection to the request going forward conversations with the League Council could immediately be opened. In that case America could appoint whom she liked to place her case before the Council or a committee of the Council. If a compromise could not be reached she could withdraw from the International Court. It is believed, however, that a friendly discussion of this kind would almost certainly end in a compromise.

The jurists' committee has recommended that the number of judges be raised to 15 so that the Court may have a sufficient quorum available to remain in permanent session.

Agreement Awaited

WASHINGTON (P)—President Hoover will soon be called upon to pass judgment upon the latest effort of American statesmen to bring about American adherence to the World Court.

An agreement worked out by Elihu Root and a number of foreign jurists at Geneva, which could open the way for adherence by the Government, is expected shortly in Washington, and will be turned over immediately to the White House by the State Department for the President's attention.

NATIONAL ACADEMY GIVES OUT AWARDS

W. S. Robinson Wins \$1000 Prize With His Landscape

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

STOCKHOLM—The Aero Transport reports to the representative of the Christian Science Monitor that it has stopped all other means of communication. Swedish air traffic has made a world record for one day.

Thirty-one airplanes leaving and arriving at Bulltofta airport and Malmö bound for the Continent via Lübeck, carried 81 passengers, 1500 kilograms of postal matter, and 4500 kilograms of over six tons of baggage and freight. A one-motored plane made seven round trips from Malmö to Copenhagen.

The three-motored seaplane, Upland, well known in the search for the Nobile expedition, whose pilot is K. G. Lindner, was the only plane landing at the Hamburg airdrome that day despite the dense fog and carried 1000 kilograms of postal matter.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

TAFT RULING FAVORS RADIO STATION WGY

WASHINGTON (P)—Chief Justice Taft on March 14 denied a motion of the Federal Radio Commission to stay the mandate of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the case of Station WGY at Schenectady, N. Y., against the commission.

The station appealed from a decision of the commission limiting its hours of operation and on the appeal the commission was not sustained. B. M. Webster Jr., general counsel of the Radio Commission, announced that he would petition the Supreme Court immediately for a writ of review.

Before the Pilgrims Landed

When Plymouth Rock was just a rock unknown, unheralded, Jean Denys of Harfleur sailed the Rognoult across the seas to Newfoundland, the first of many hardy and forgotten men to reach the lands Jacques Cartier later claimed for France in 1534. Even great Spain requested Breton pilots in those spacious days when seamanship meant conquest. Soon the Grand Banks were full of dancing cockleshells... and still they fish two thousand miles from home. And so traditions of the sea grew greater still, till not a port around the earth but knew the steady eyes of Breton sailors. With comrades from Provence, they made today those French Line ships whose service is their birth-right and their pride. The "France" the "Paris" and the "Ile de France", giants that form the Weekly Express Service between New York, London and Paris, take only men who graduate with honors from lesser units of that world-girdling fleet that numbers one hundred and ten. The "De Grasse" and "Rochambeau" for a leisurely cabin crossing.

French Line.

Information from an authorized French Line Agent or write direct to 33 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Betterment Cost Is \$156,552,450

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NORTHROP—Public improvements to cost \$156,552,450 have just been tentatively approved by a special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Subways, schools, parks, bridges, tunnels, piers, playgrounds and various departments will receive appropriations.

The largest single item is the \$75,000 for new subways. A total of \$46,150,000 is included for the Department of Education. This fund will provide for construction of new schools and for the acquisition of building sites and athletic fields.

A total of \$5,000,000 is provided for the beginning of work on the new tri-borough bridge and the

vehicular tunnel under the Narrows between Brooklyn and Staten Island. An item of \$860,000 is for the American Museum of Natural History and the sum of \$3,450,000 is provided for parks.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CANADA SENDS HELP TO HUNGRY INDIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Relief for more than 1000 Indians at Nelson House and York Factory, in northern Manitoba, has been ordered by Dominion Government officials in charge of the territory.

It was claimed recently by representatives of the suffering tribe that poor trapping had resulted in starvation conditions. The Government has sent extra food into the territory for distribution to the Indians and more will be supplied as required.

Baltimore Bars Pennsylvania Road

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Plans submitted by the Pennsylvania Railroad for a proposed \$22,000,000 improvement project here in connection with its program of electrification between Wilmington and Washington have been reported upon unfavorably by a commission appointed by Mayor William F. Broening to study proposed ordinances to permit the project. The principal objection is to the railroad's plan to carry its high-voltage electric transmission overhead through the city.

Mayor Broening has declared himself in full accord with the report of the commission. The report recom-

mended that the railroad's proposal that a board of arbitration be appointed to discuss the method of transmission be refused, and that the denial of the right to construct a transmission line through the city be made clear and definite now, before any of the privileges asked by the railroad be granted.

Despite the committee's report the ordinances will be sent to the City Council soon and leading members of the Council have declared that they would not be bound by the recommendations of the committee.

Mrs. Coolidge Gives Certificate to Clarke School

Former President's Wife Assures Students of Completion of \$2,000,000 Fund

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (P)—The student body of the Clarke School for the deaf eagerly watched the lips of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge to hear words as she presented to the trustees a certificate giving assurance of the completion of the \$2,000,000 Coolidge Endowment Fund for the school. The former President was among the guests at the simple ceremony.

In the chapel of Hubbard Hall at the school Mrs. Coolidge handed the certificate to Miss Caroline A. Yale, principal emeritus. Miss Yale had been designated to receive it by Dr. Irving F. Wood, president of the board of trustees.

The certificate was signed by Earle P. Charlton of Fall River, chairman of the fund committee, and was accompanied by his check for \$100,000, which completed the fund. In addition to members of the board of trustees, those present included Miss Bessie N. Leonard, principal of the school, and President William A. Neilson of Smith College.

Art Treasures of Ancient World Provide Fine Setting for Concert

Crowds From Tenements Throng Richly Tapestried Hall of Metropolitan Museum to Hear Symphony Orchestra

victorious than usual, but then his pedestal was above sitting distance.

George Washington faced the entrance like a debonair official host. Hundreds of faces peered through the stone balustrades of the balconies, where chairs had been placed wherever there was room behind the pillars or between the cases of Chinese and Japanese ceramics, turquoise and yellow porcelains and Ming potteries.

As in the old story, the magician's wand that held them enthralled was lifted suddenly, and it was only necessary to spread a newspaper in a corner of the hall of Greek originals, or wherever space was within sound of the music, to see—whatever you had the eye to see.

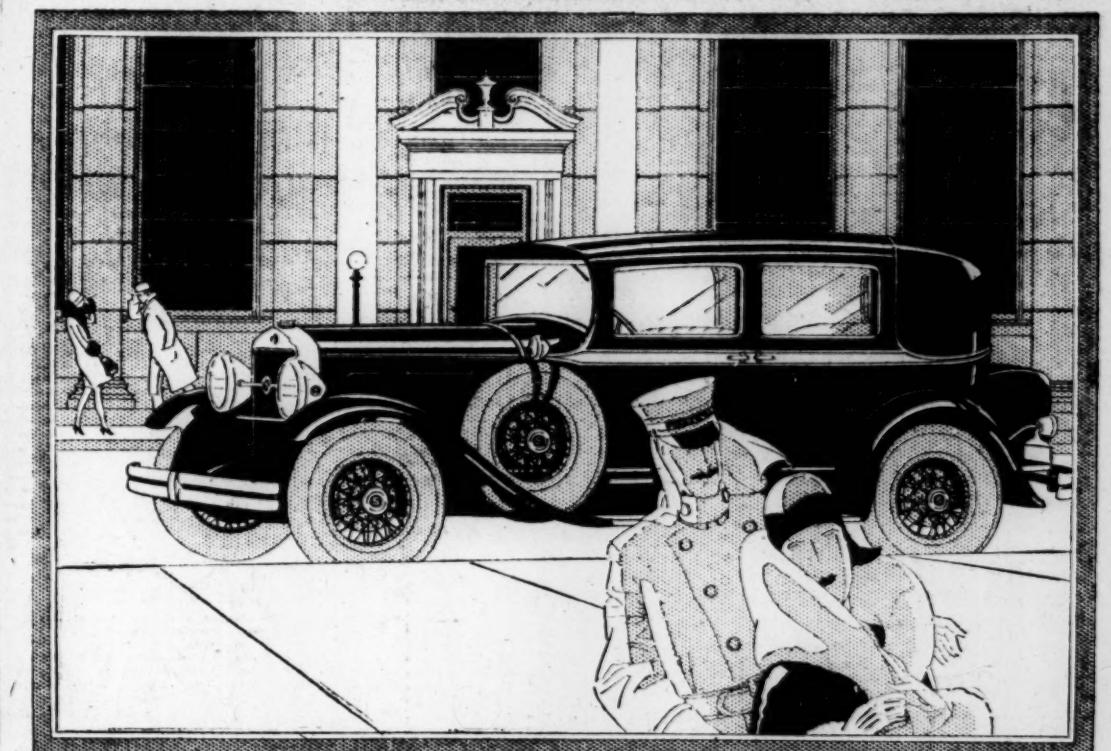
And when, on turning a corner, instead of stumbling upon Orpheus or Marsyas or even Thamyras trilling at the lute, it was a Second Avenue shop girl, there was small reason to complain. She was likely to be Artemidora's speaking likeness, with ornaments an eager imitation of the gold and silver, the opalescent lazuli or carnelian of the Egyptian princesses, lacking only the anklets. And if she were in the Greek instead of the Egyptian manner, a Tanagra figure in modern garb is still exquisitely a Tanagra figure.

UNIVERSITY GETS \$1,000,000

PARIS, Tex. (P)—The University of Texas will receive approximately \$1,000,000 and the heirs of W. J. McDonald, wealthy Texas banker, the remainder of an estate valued at about \$1,350,000 under a compromise agreement entered in district court here.

Studebaker's famous Commander

NOW A SIX-\$1350
OR EIGHT-\$1495



NEW COMMANDER EIGHT BROUGHAM—\$1675. With six cylinder motor—\$1525. Six wire wheels and trunk, standard Brougham equipment.

COMMANDER EIGHT COUPE—\$1495. COMMANDER SIX COUPE—\$1350. Prices as the factory. Bumpers and spare tires extra.

STUDEBAKER'S history-making Commander now provides Six or Eight-cylinder power—as you choose! Let your personal preference decide—since quality, style, comfort, sturdiness are of equally high order—in fact, identical.

This famous motor car now takes on new brilliance of styling, with new and larger bodies, low swung on a costlier double-drop frame. New color harmonies and new comfort too, from hydraulic shock absorbers, ball bearing spring shackles and wider, deeper, softer cushioning.

There is a new "road-feel" to this splen-

did car, a steadiness at great speed, the result of its lowness and stability, of its effortless steering and of its facile response to your toe.

Come see, ride in, and drive a new Commander Six or Eight today!

STUDEBAKER MODELS AND PRICES
The President Eight • \$1785 to \$2575
The Commander Eight • 1495 to 1675
The Commander Six • 1350 to 1525
The Dictator • 1265 to 1395
The Erskine Six • 860 to 1045
PRICES AT THE FACTORY

Tune in "Studebaker Champions" every Thursday evening at 7 P.M. Station WEEI.

STUDEBAKER SALES CO.

SALESROOMS
900 Commonwealth Ave.
1295 Boylston St., Boston
Phone Kenmore 3170—All Departments

SERVICE STATION
1295 Boylston St.
Open Evenings
Studebaker Sales and Service at 3000 points throughout the United States.

To the Rescue



Exceptional for Madame—

JACKET DRESSES OF A NEW AND YOUTHFUL CHARM

39.75

Recognized by Paris and New York as the outstanding mode of the new season... Our versions—all silk, printed or plain, or wool with silk—are unusually smart. The coats of these jacket dresses are available in a selection of lengths that are most becoming to your type...

GUBA PROPOSES PLAN TO REDUCE RATE ON SUGAR

Holds Out Inducements to Washington—Seeks Ultimate Free Entry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Cuban Government desires a new reciprocity treaty with the United States, supplanting the commercial pact of 1903. A substantial cut in sugar rates is sought now with ultimate free admission of Cuban sugar. In return Cuba would abolish tariff duties on American farm products.

The Cuban Ambassador has two proposals. Under the first, Cuba would increase the preferential of 20, 25, 30 and 40 per cent now granted to American products to 30, 35, 40 and 50 per cent, respectively, on condition that the United States on its part would increase the present preferential of 20 per cent now granted to Cuban sugar entering the United States to 40 per cent.

A limitation of 300,000 pounds annually on Philippine sugar is asked, all in excess of that amount paying the same rate as the Cuban sugar. An alternate proposal: provides for the following concessions by Cuba: free entry of certain kinds of American machinery, apparatus, instruments and all classes of vessels and certain agricultural and food products, and that duties on other products of the soil or industry of the United States be reduced.

In return the United States is asked for a reduction of the American tariff on Cuban sugar from 1.76 cents a pound to about 1.32 cents a pound; that arrangement to be made for the tariff on a certain amount of Cuban sugar tentatively 3,300,000 tons, imported by the United States, to be lowered gradually over a period of about 9½ years, until it is wiped out.

GAS TAX APPROVED BY NEW YORK G. O. P.

Party Plans Elimination of Real Estate Tax

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—The program for a 2-cent gasoline tax, together with the elimination of the direct real estate tax, has been approved by Republican members of the Assembly at a conference just held here. The Republican program contem-

Borah Demands Federal Prisons End Spy System

Lowers Dignity and Authority of Courts, He Maintains in Atlanta Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Members of Congress, under the leadership of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, have raised an issue over the Department of Justice practice of using cover agents in federal penal institutions. Mr. Borah indicated that if the spying system is retained under William D. Mitchell, newly installed Attorney General, legislation to curb the practice will result.

The controversy was stirred by John W. Snook, warden of the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., who objected to the use of spies in his institution. He challenged the department's policy several times and recently, when it developed that several secret agents had been operating in the Atlanta prison, he notified the Justice Department that unless it abolished the practice he would resign.

As these under-cover agents have been operating under the jurisdiction of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of prohibition enforcement, much criticism against the practice has been directed against Mrs. Willebrandt, both in the department and Mr. Borah declare, had nothing to do with establishing the system.

Mr. Borah and other members of Congress who are opposed to the spy system contend that it operates to demoralize the federal prison system. They also object to the practice on the ground that it involves the federal courts. According to Mr. Borah, the under-cover agents sent into federal prisons as spies are committed as prisoners. This can only be done through the co-operation of the federal courts. He holds that for the federal courts to be made a party to such a system is to lower their dignity and authority.

The Idaho Senator has taken the question directly to the Attorney General. He has outlined his objections to practice in written communications and personal interviews. Mr. Borah declared that he was withholding making the Snook case a test until he ascertained whether there was anything else involved in the affair. He stated that he was opposed to the spying system and on that basis alone was protesting in behalf of Mr. Snook.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., ABSORBS FOUR TOWNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Chattanooga will be a strong contender for the honor of showing the greatest percentage of population increase of any city in the United States when the new 1930 federal census is issued. Four suburbs have just voted to come into the city, adding from 28,000 to 30,000 to the population.

A total of 125,000, an increase of approximately 125 per cent for the 10-year period, is claimed. The annexation bill specifies improvements to be made by the city of Chattanooga estimated at around \$1,500,000. Annexation will be effective October 1.

PARAGUAY-BOLIVIA BOARD IN SESSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON (AP)—The commission on investigation and conciliation of the Paraguay-Bolivia dispute, which last December threatened the peace of South America, assembled March 13 for its first session in the Pan-American Union Building.

Secretary Kellogg welcomed the delegates and the judges, saying that he hoped a settlement would be achieved in the harmony or international friendliness. Brigadier General Frank R. McCoy, United States delegate, was elected chairman of the commission.

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Twenty Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast

Apparel for Easter

and the Entire Springtime Season

... assembled now at Bedell in a charming profusion of 1929 styles.

Easter Millinery ... Easter Coats ... Easter Frocks

... Easter Ensembles ... Easter Shoes ... Easter

Accessories! New versions of the fashion-story ...

translated in terms of Bedell value-giving!

JUDGE IMPOSES LONG SENTENCES ON RACKETEERS

Warning to Crime Gangs Sounded in Superior Court in Boston

An exhortation to stamp out "racketeering" in Boston voiced by the chief speaker before a group of business men was put into practice when Judge Edward T. Broadhurst, in the superior criminal court, imposed unusual severe sentences on four young "racketeers" as a lesson against organized criminality.

Gordon L. Hostetter, executive of the Employers' Association of Chicago, declared that gangsters' practices have already cost Chicago \$145,000,000, and that underworld leaders are now planning to syndicate these practices in other cities. He was addressing the Boston branch of the Boston Metal Trades Association.

Publicity, Mr. Hostetter said, is one of the best methods of abolishing what he termed a "racket." Nearly 35 so-called "unions," into which employees were driven and afterwards exploited, he said, were made to shiver under the light of publicity in Chicago during the last year.

Mr. Hostetter spoke of "racketeering" as entirely dissociated from the use of spies in his institution. He challenged the department's policy several times and recently, when it developed that several secret agents had been operating in the Atlanta prison, he notified the Justice Department that unless it abolished the practice he would resign.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The purchase of Curtis Flying Field, at Westbury, L. I., by a group of New York bankers for a sum estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, has just been announced by Edward B. Smith Company on behalf of the purchasing syndicate, of which Hilti, Farwell & Co., Charles D. Barney & Co., the Aviation Corporation and themselves are members.

Roosevelt Field was bought a week earlier. They will be used at once.

Curtiss Field, which covers 100 acres, is now being used as a base by such large firms as Air Associates, Inc., George Wels, Inc., Colum-

bia Air Lines, the Sikorski Company and the Waco, and its acquisition alone places the Wall Street syndicate in a fair way to dominate the strongly-contested New York air traffic.

The merging of the two fields, which are separated only by a hollow, will afford a two-mile runway. The facilities will include a 24-hour storage and repair service, an up-to-date flying school, adequate hangar space and a cross-country air taxi and local flying transportation service.

Boys Learn Sewing as Girls Are Sawing

And Everyone Is Happy at Junior High School in Jacksonville, Fla.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At the Kirby-Smith Junior High School the boys cook and sew and the girls cut and saw wood—not from necessity, but because they like to.

Twenty-one girls are registered in the wood-working class, established because several students asked for it. This class is under the direction of Prof. A. R. Anderson, head of the manual training department. Under his instruction the students have learned to use the coping saw and shape wood to fit into almost any shape in an experimental manner.

There are 21 pupils in the boys' cooking class under the direction of Miss Hazel Baker. When the class was announced, almost 60 boys enrolled, but only 21 could be accepted. One reason for the popularity of the course is that the Boy Scout organization offers merit badges for cooking.

R. C. A. DISCONTINUES UTILITY SERVICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Radio Corporation of America has applied for and received permission from the Federal Radio Commission to discontinue its all radio utility services. Henceforth it will devote itself to production, distribution and sale of radio sets and equipment, while a new company, known as "R. C. A. Communications Inc.," will take over public service communication activities.

The new company will be owned by R. C. A. as a subsidiary.

Clerks on Same Hotel Desk for 20 Years, Two Men Meet Socially for First Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Daily meetings and greetings between two men for 20 years would, in most cases, result in some sort of acquaintance, but with William Haigh and H. Morton Wilson it was different. They never met beyond "How do you do?" and "Good-by," or perhaps some chance remark about the weather.

For the entire two decades Mr. Haigh and Mr. Wilson have alternated at the same work—the day and evening shifts of room clerk at the Prince George Hotel. One of them comes on at 7 a. m. and works until the other comes on at 3 and stays until midnight.

That is really what explains the situation. Somehow, when one has just finished an 8-hour shift as hotel clerk in the early afternoon there's not much incentive to hang around the desk. It seems such a good thing to hurry up and get out into the sunshine—or even into the damp air, if it is snowing or raining. So that is how it was that Mr. Haigh and Mr. Wilson always restricted their remarks to the merest of businesslike courtesies.

For Immediate Slenderness ...

Ladies prefer Teabut (non-elastic) CORSET-BRASSIERE

Service at Your Home Van. 2816

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NEW YORK

Kidney Front Dressing Table For Draping. 46x20

\$30

Unfinished furniture for any part of your home to be finished by us to your own color scheme, or bought in the unfinished state.

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Twenty Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast

Apparel for Easter and the Entire Springtime Season

... assembled now at Bedell in a charming profusion of 1929 styles.

Easter Millinery ... Easter Coats ... Easter Frocks

... Easter Ensembles ... Easter Shoes ... Easter Accessories! New versions of the fashion-story ...

translated in terms of Bedell value-giving!

NON-COLLEGIATE LAW STUDENT IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Night Study, After Hard Day of Work, Says Dean, Does Not Make Shysters

The proposition that higher ethical standards in the legal practice can only be obtained by the requirement of a college education for admission to the bar was attacked as a fallacy by Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School. In an address to the alumni association and senior class of that school.

Defending the night schools of law, he said: "It requires a moral backbone to study law for four or five years at night. The man who earns his own living for years understands the value of a dollar, and is much less likely to become an extorter in the legal profession than the chap who never earned a dollar in his life until he became a lawyer."

Dean Archer discussed particularly a statement by Frederick W. Mansfield, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, in which the latter said requirements in Massachusetts are "woefully low," and that their improvement is prevented by the argument that "the poor boy or girl who cannot afford to go to college should be allowed to become a member of the bar by studying in the night schools."

Mr. Hostetter spoke of "racketeering" as entirely dissociated from the use of spies in his institution. He challenged the department's policy several times and recently, when it developed that several secret agents had been operating in the Atlanta prison, he notified the Justice Department that unless it abolished the practice he would resign.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AUSTRALIA HAS BEST POSITION

England Experiences Dramatic Downfall in Test Cricket Match

BY WIRELESS

MELBOURNE.—The dramatic downfall of the whole English team today for 251 runs in the second innings, when three batsmen had the total obtained in the first—waving the game right round in favor of the Australians who, after making 7 runs without loss in their second venture now require only 27 runs for a victory in the fifth and last test cricket match of the present

They have unlimited time in which to get them—the contest enters the seventh day tomorrow—and much depends on the state of the wicket and the behavior of the bowlers as well as on the skill of the English bowlers to rise to the occasion.

Three Batsmen Score

Only three batsmen were able to make runs today. They were J. W. Hobbs, the renowned veteran, who hit 65 with ease and confidence; M. W. Leyland, the hero of England's first innings, who scored 50 and 52; and M. T. Tait, the fast bowler, who laid about him in whirlwind fashion in an attempt to knock the Australian bowlers off length and put on 54 in not much more than that number of minutes. W. H. Hammond and H. H. Jackson, two batsmen relied upon for high scores, made 1 and 16, respectively.

Coming events cast their shadows before them when Harry Larwood was out for 11 in the third over this morning with any addition to the score of 100, the Australian bowlers, in magnificence form and Hobbs and Leyland, though not particularly cramped in style, were able to use the utmost vigilance. Hammond never lost his set, though, however, with the score having 75 runs, shaped badly at a ball from Fairfax, and gave Ryder, in slips, a chance the Australian captain was quick to seize. Tait, however, the next man to bat, was similarly put out by the fact that twice he just escaped being run out while attempting to steal "short ones," and 100 was reached at a good rate of scoring, which was very acceptable to the watchers after several days of intensive play.

Fairfax Catches Hobbs

Larwood, however, responsible for 58 of them, and Leyland 17. The afternoon session was not far advanced when Hobbs' splendid innings ended with an easy catch by Fairfax off Grimmett. Had the crowd been larger, and much louder when Hendren, the mighty hitter, had his stumps scattered by Grimmett, he made 1.

Leyland, the last of England's recognized batsmen, opened with extreme caution, could not do any thing to give the score the accuracy of the Australian bowling and keenness of the fieldsmen—and the runs came slowly. Then Tait snicked a kick into the wicket-keepers' gloves and England had definitely come a cropper. The batsmen then fell like dominoes. Tait, who combined a batting ability with bowling skill that has won him fame, was the only hope. The hope was not misplaced and the Sussex star surprised all by a dazzling style of hitting, the last low and long, with the score having 75 runs, shaped badly at a ball from Fairfax, and gave Ryder, in slips, a chance the Australian captain was quick to seize. Tait, however, the next man to bat, was similarly put out by the fact that twice he just escaped being run out while attempting to steal "short ones," and 100 was reached at a good rate of scoring, which was very acceptable to the watchers after several days of intensive play.

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MC PHERSON IS WINNER 23-18

Defeats Los Angeles A. C. of St. Louis in Basketball Tournament

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The upsetters of the national basketball tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Wednesday were eliminated from the race. A clever quintet from St. Louis, dubbed the Angels, topped the favored Cudahy Athletic Club, from Sioux City, Ia., out of the running, 19 to 16. Wednesday this same team bowed after a hard struggle, to McPherson College of McPherson, Kan., 23 to 18.

Leading by one point at half time, the Kansas Conference champions increased their lead to 10 when the proposition as to who would tickle the game away. McPherson thus finds itself in the quarterfinals for the second consecutive season.

Two teachers provided the most interesting game of the afternoon. The Eastern Teachers of Ada, Okla., fell before Central Normal of Danville, Ind., 20 to 19. The game was a battle from the opening whistle, and at half-time the Oklahomans led 11 to 10. The second half was the same, left, G. Reeve, Central Normal Center, put his team into a 1-point lead and then the Indians did some fancy stalling for the rest of the game while the sparsely filled hall heard the quiet.

The South Side Turners of Indianapolis, conquerors of the Hillbillys in an overtime battle Tuesday night, advanced another peg toward a national title when they beat De Paul of Chicago, 26 to 24.

Henry of Wichita was given a scare when the Bowman Class of Kansas City, Kan., took an early lead. The Wichitans, however, fought into a 25-24 lead at half time and won 49 to 21.

The results follow: McPherson College, McPherson, Kan., 23 to 16; Los Angeles A. C., St. Louis, 19 to 16; Central Normal, Danville, Ind., 21 to 19; South Side Turners, Indianapolis, 26 to 24; Cudahy, 19 to 16; Bowman Class, Kansas City, Kan., 21.

PICK-UPS

PRESIDENT J. A. R. QUINN of the Boston Red Sox arrived in Bradenton, Fla., Tuesday. He will be in town to see his club play its first exhibition game of the season against the St. Louis Cardinals.

The pitching crews of Walberg and Grove, the two who had been seem to be in as fine working shape as ever, Walberg shut out Cincinnati, 6 to 0. Walberg and Grove, however, most of the game were credited in a 4-to-0 victory over the Reds on Tuesday.

The Yankees won their first exhibition game of the spring season against Tampa, 10 to 9. Thomas and Shealy did pitching honors.

Once a newspaperman stuck with his own ball club in spring training. Now with the arrival of the players within a radius of 100 miles or so of each other, it is customary for the news writers to cover as many of the teams as possible in their stories. This keeps the managers a busy off the diamond as on it.

Although Bernard A. Fehrer has been playing third and second base as a major-leaguer, he is being given an opportunity to return to his first love, that of the minor. Fehrer has been a member of the semi-pro team in Lynn, Mass., and also pitched some for the Cornets of that city. He was considered one of the best pitchers in that division. When he joined the majors, his hitting caused him to be turned into an infielder, and he is now one of the great lead star.

The Cleveland outfit will probably line up as follows: Jameson, left; Averill, star recruit from the Pacific Coast League, in centerfield; Speier, former position; Richard Porter, another star recruit from Baltimore, rightfield. Since Speier's release, the Cleveland outfit has been going through a period of heavy and it is hoped that the recruits will make it more stable this season.

Boston University has followed the action of the Red Sox with interest. The new number is baseball players. The B. U. team is the first to come out in college ranks as willing to take the course.

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Minneapolis and St. Paul Win Games

Millers Can Tie for Lead of League—St. Paul Takes Third in Race

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Paul 4, Tulsa 2.

Minneapolis 6, Duluth 0.

SPECIAL FROM MONTRÉAL BUREAU

NEW YORK—Jean Borotra of France and Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, at the very top and bottom of the draw, each with a bye, head the list of 74 entrants listed in the draw for the men's thirtieth annual indoor tennis tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, scheduled to begin on Saturday, on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club at the 107th Infantry Armory, where the event has been held for many years.

Borotra, twice a winner, will attempt to obtain final possession of the United States Lawn Tennis Association trophy, first competed for in 1925, when the Basque star won it, and then again in 1926 in an attempt to repeat.

The teams displayed a complete reversal of form from Wednesday night's victory to the others skated to a shut-out victory, the others to a 1-point victory, the others to a 1-point lead and then the Indians did some fancy stalling for the rest of the game while the sparsely filled hall heard the quiet.

The South Side Turners of Indianapolis, conquerors of the Hillbillys in an overtime battle Tuesday night, advanced another peg toward a national title when they beat De Paul of Chicago, 26 to 24.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis ended its home season in the American Hockey Association here Wednesday night by defeating Duluth 6 to 0. The victory placed Minneapolis with 10 wins and 10 losses in the 20-game season, tied for third place with the St. Pauls.

St. Paul, 6-10, had a 1-point lead over Duluth, 5-10, in the 20-game period.

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After slumping for the last few weeks, the Philadelphia Arrows surprised Providence by holding them to a 2-to-2 overtime tie in the Canadian-American Hockey League here Wednesday night.

The Cleveland outfit will probably line up as follows: Jameson, left; Averill, star recruit from the Pacific Coast League, in centerfield; Speier, former position; Richard Porter, another star recruit from Baltimore, rightfield. Since Speier's release, the Cleveland outfit has been going through a period of heavy and it is hoped that the recruits will make it more stable this season.

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BRITISH EXPERT ASSERTS TUNNEL PLAN IS FEASIBLE

Chairman of Committee Estimates Profit as 10 Per Cent on £30,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR PURCHASE
LONDON.—Sir William Bull, Member of Parliament, who was chairman of the Bridges Committee during the greater part of the construction of the Blackwell Tunnel and now heads the British Channel Tunnel Parliamentary Committee, and who, therefore, speaks with authoritative engineering knowledge, has definitely placed the cost of the proposed new means of communication between England and the Continent at £30,000,000 and estimates that the enterprise should return 10 per cent on the capital invested.

Declaring that the opponents of the tunnel scheme use almost identical arguments against it as were employed before the digging of the Suez Canal, now so important to the trade of the British Commonwealth, Sir William makes public the following figures as to the length, cost of construction, time of building, operating expenses and the probable gross and net receipts as follows:

Length from shore to shore, 24 miles.

Length, including approaches, 30 miles.

Exact length depends on position of mouth chosen by the naval and military advisers of the Government. Cost of pilot tunnel (12 feet in diameter) £5,000,000.

And traffic tunnels, £25,000,000.

Estimated total cost, £30,000,000.

Half total cost for English half, other half for French part.

Time to build pilot tunnel, 2½ years.

For traffic tunnels, four years.

Estimated gross receipts based on:

1. Average passenger fares from Dover to Calais and Folkestone to Boulogne, 16s. per head.

2. Assumed annual traffic of 4,000,000 passengers.

3. Freight, luggage and parcel post at £800,000 make total gross receipts £4,000,000.

Reckoning expenses at 25 per cent of receipts, i.e., £1,000,000. This leaves £30,000 per mile per year for supply of electric power, pumping water and air, upkeep of track and wages.

This leaves net receipts at £3,000,000, which is equal to 10 per cent on the capital.

Sir William says the tunnel railway would not be like any other railway. It would have no rolling stock, comparatively, a very small staff and no stations and, therefore, its profits are not comparable with other railways.

"When trade is bad the deposits at

Camel Caravans Trek Through Tropics of Australia With Food for Aborigines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Regular camel caravans conveying food and clothing supplies to the natives of Central Australia have been organized by Ernest E. Kramer, missionary for the Aborigines' Friends' Association, as the only means of keeping in touch with the nomads of that largely uninhabited territory. The supplies, provided with the help of the association, are distributed mainly among those natives scattered about the tropical areas, who cannot travel to the depots.

Mr. Kramer has meetings with the blacks, and, with the aid of lantern pictures and gramophone, is able to give them information and pleasure. The center of the mission operations is Alice Springs, the unofficial capital of southern Central Australia. In 1923, Mr. Kramer, his wife and three children, went thither in a buggy during a drought, and before reaching their destination they were held up for two months in consequence of a widespread flood. At Alice Springs, he was met by 160 natives and the men helped him to his house.

The unemployed native, according to Mr. Kramer, is the cause of much trouble in the interior. On the stations blacks are employed at various occupations, some of which are ungenial. They abandon this work after a while and are turned adrift. The station owners are hampered in their attempts to civilize the natives just as much as the mission, because of the customs of the various tribes.

Segregation of the aborigines is opposed by Mr. Kramer. He says the recreative force of their gospel will alone benefit them. In that view he is confirmed by the improvements that have followed the Christianizing of many of the blacks. In their primitive state, he declares, the tribes are limited by the totem system to certain districts, within which they

know the position of every natural feature, and the localities of food and water. Once removed to another district, which would be the effect of segregation, they would find themselves complete strangers, and helpless.

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY BECOMES A SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—That the period of compulsory service in the same army can be made profitable for cultural and general educational point of view is proved in the case of Czechoslovakia, where much has been done to interest and teach those who previously had not the opportunity of even an elementary education.

According to recent statements made by the Inspector-General of the Army, General Podhajsky, last year there were only 4245 recruits who could neither read nor write, as compared with 4829 in 1926. Of this number, by far the highest percentage are Slovaks, Ruthenes and Rumanians (from Ruthenia) while but few Germans or Czechs are to be found.

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SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD LESSEN DRINKING HABIT

Annual Loss Owing to Intemperance Said to Have Been 1,800,000,000 Rubles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW.—The Soviet Government has just promulgated a new law, imposing substantial restrictions upon the sale of liquor and making it easier for local authorities to enforce complete prohibition. The more important provisions of this law may be summarized as follows:

The opening of new liquor stores in industrial centers and in workers' quarters is forbidden. All advertisement of liquor, outside the stores which sell it, is prohibited. Liquor may not be sold in workers' clubs, in theaters, parks and other public places, and the sale of vodka, the strongest and most harmful of Russian alcoholic drinks, is forbidden in restaurants. The state liquor trusts may no longer appeal to higher authorities against decisions of city or regional Soviets to close liquor stores.

The production of fruit juices, mineral waters and other non-alcoholic drinks is to be increased and cheapened. The chief excuse advanced for restoring the legalized sale of vodka in the autumn of 1925 was that it was profitable to flood the market with samogon, a home-brewed liquor made out of valuable grain which the State was especially anxious to conserve. Still a few years ago a drunkard was an unusual sight on the streets of Moscow, whereas now on holidays and Saturdays one almost always finds a number of drunkards in evidence.

Moscow drank up to 25,000,000 liters of vodka last year, while the whole country spent on liquor 1,200,000,000 rubles. It has been estimated that during this period industry lost 600,000,000 rubles, as a result of spoiled goods, lower productivity, increased consumption, resulting from drink. About a fourth of the crimes in Leningrad in 1928 were committed under the influence of liquor.

The per capita Russian annual expenditure on liquor amounts to 8 rubles, which is considerably less than that of most other European

countries. The considerable amount of visible drunkenness is probably due to the fact that the Russians drink vodka, rather than lighter beverages and beer irregularly.

The Anti-alcoholic Society, which carries on temperance work in the Soviet Union, has a plan for the elimination of liquor by cutting down the amount manufactured by 10 per cent every year for a 10-year period. Some of its ideas and recommendations have been embodied in the new law, restricting the sale of liquor; and Moscow's consumption of liquor, which amounted to 25,000,000 liters last year will be reduced to 18,000,000 liters during the current year. On the other hand the state authorities still feel that it is necessary to sell vodka to the peasants, on the theory that this will drive out samogon.

Gliding Popular With Aviators in Austrian Trials

Among Many Training Grounds Established Is One by the Ministry of War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA.—GLIDING experiments which have been carried on by the Röhr-Rossitten Gesellschaft in Thuringia, Germany, have been continued here in Austria. Recently, under the patronage of this company and a Vienna weekly paper, the Wiener Bilder, enthusiastic glider pilots met on the Rax plateau, where Ing. Kromfeld, rose in the air after a run of about 20 meters, passed over a very deep valley, and successfully landed again at a given point, after encountering a number of difficult air currents, through which he skillfully maneuvered the plane to safety.

New gliding associations are springing up here in Austria; there are training grounds at St. Pölten, Linz and Graz. Expert opinion has also reported that there are a number of places scattered throughout this state where suitable areas can be found which will provide good training for both the beginner and the expert pilot.

The Ministry of War has given a training-ground near Bruck-an-der-Leitha, where gliding exercises have already been started.

Mountain Shrimp in Tasmania's Pools Is Facsimile of Lobster's Grandsires

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOBART, Tasmania.—On Mt. Wellington, which rises to 4000 feet behind Hobart, the capital, is found the so-called "mountain shrimp," swimming in pools and streams on its slopes. This is properly Anaspides, whose biological importance has only recently been recognized.

The shrimp is the ancestor of an ancestral descendant of shrimps which lived in the Permian and Carboniferous times of the Old World. It has a structure and habits which are the same as those that must have been possessed by the ancestors of the present-day lobsters and crayfishes.

The little shrimp pursues its way unconcernedly in its mountain pools, much as its ancestors did in the streams of the Northern Hemisphere many millions of years ago.

Another "living fossil" here is the shell, Trigonia, the naturalist from Europe, who knew the species only from the fossils of the Jurassic seas of Europe. He found living specimens in Tasmania. This beautiful shell is the basis of a good local trade in tourist souvenirs.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Vindication of Weathervanes

WHEN that year of perfect leisure arrives which is to set me free from all trivial concerns so that I may devote myself to serious and important matters, I shall know exactly what to do with its golden hours. For a long time, now, I have been wondering vaguely what kinds of vanes the Egyptians set above the palaces of the Pharaohs and what gilded figures reflected the morning from the roofs of Ur of the Chaldees. No one, so far as I am aware, has studied this absorbing question. Here is a rich vein of erudition, individual, full of charm, utterly devoid of practical utility, quite unworked. I should like to be the world's authority on weathercocks.

But erudition is one thing and wisdom, highly, quite another. One does not need to be very learned in order to be somewhat wise, or at least discerning. In fact, we do not find that the most scholarly people are the most thoughtful. Fact-gathering, card-index-making, and foot-note-taking—this is what scholarship amounts to nowadays—seems to be a whole-time occupation which has nothing to do with it. It is a long and patient pondering out of which wisdom grows. Therefore I shall not wait for that year of leisure which may never come. I find that I can deduce a few reflections from the few weathervanes I have seen and from what I can safely surmise of their history.

We do not think worthily of weathervanes. If you go about asking people what they are good for, nine out of ten will say without a moment's hesitation that their sole value is to indicate the direction of the wind. Base utility, you observe, is the first thing thought of, and usually the last as well. And, as frequently happens, these people who can think of nothing but utility are wrong about even that. To indicate the direction of the wind, forsight! But are there not clouds blowing over, leaves twirling by, boughs waving on the edge of the wood, raindrops bending in their fall, snowflakes veering, and birds flying? Is there no smoke rising from chimneys, are there no feathers to toss into the air, and, all these failing, is there not the device of the wetted finger? What need, then, for anyone who is likely to have the slightest concern with the direction of the wind of a gilded figure glistening against the sky? Oh, I admit that there are some people who never quite learn the quarters of the compass and who never see clouds blowing, leaves twirling, and birds flying, but then such people never see weathercocks either, and they have no traffic with the winds. Utility in a weathervane? None whatever. It is a thing of beauty, a symbol, an emblem.

I do not assert, of course, that every farmer who sets a gilded running greyhound over the gable of his barn is fully conscious of his poetic

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Test of a Sport

BY DOROTHY A. LOVELL

IT WAS a bleak, wintry day. The snow which had fallen ceaselessly throughout the night dripped in heavy little bundles from the trees to the school lawn. The sky was one wide stretch of pewter tone, hard, cheerless, unbroken. A few woebegone sprigs of undergrowth rose mutely from their white bed, and peered in pathetic wonderment at the sunless garden.

Cynthia Weston stood alone at the window of the classroom looking with half-seeling eyes at the cold world. She was feeling miserable herself, and something within her responded, in some strange way, to the climate without. The cheerful crackle of the fire in the grate only irritated her. How could anything be bright when she was so unhappy?

The door opened and one of the younger girls came in.

"I've just heard about it; I'm most sorry," Cynthia said.

Cynthia turned away from the window. "It's my own fault—that's one comfort, anyhow," she said, and crossing slowly over to the fireplace poked abstractedly at a cinder with her toe.

"What happened?" asked the younger girl. "You have played so splendidly all through the season. We thought you were a certainty for the Roger Shield match."

Cynthia smiled.

"Unpunctuality," said Cynthia shortly. "I simply can't be in time anywhere. I got into a row at the beginning of the term for turning up late against St. Julian's; and before the last match everything went wrong—I finally arrived just before half time. And now I've been dropped altogether." She looked up suddenly. "I wish I'd not thought so much about it. Pegs, it wouldn't have hurt so horribly!"

"Why don't you go to the games committee and see Miss Dawkins?" Pegs suggested.

Cynthia gave a little laugh. "It was Dawkins who dished it all up," she said. "She had me in her room this morning and lectured me for half an hour. She is nearly as keen about the Roger Shield as I am and she just won't take any risks—and I am a pretty big risk, you see! Ah, well, little Pegs," she continued, with an effort at a smile, "don't worry about me, I've only myself to blame. Muriel has got my place and she's a splendid center forward. We shall bring home the Roger Shield if only the snow clears off!"

The match that was to decide which of the five competing hockey teams would have the honor of holding the coveted shield for the year was to take place on the following Saturday—on the grounds of one of the rich schools of the city of tone. The snow had given place to brilliant winter sunshine, and everything promised well for the morrow.

Cynthia read the hockey notices on the board with a heavy heart. The match meant more to her, perhaps, than she cared to admit. It was the biggest event of the winter term, and the jolliest game of the season. Altogether things were looking decidedly black.

"Cynthia," said a quiet voice at her elbow, "I want a word with you in my room."

It was the games mistress, Miss Dawkins, and the girl's heart gave a sudden leap as she quickly followed her down the corridor.

"Come in and sit down," said Miss Dawkins. Cynthia obeyed, wondering what this unexpected event could portend.

"I don't know if you have heard that Mariel has had a wire calling her away for the week-end," the mistress explained. "The committee had to get together at once to decide what was best to be done in the circumstances." She paused and looked steadily into the girl's eyes. "We want you to fill her place."

"There is no necessity to bring up the question we discussed the other day," Miss Dawkins went on. "I am convinced that we shall never have to refer to it again." She gave the girl a quick little smile. "Unpunctuality is a form of selfishness," she said. "The true sport is essentially selfless."

The Morning of the Game

The following morning dawned bright. From her window Cynthia saw a blue, cloudless sky dripping among the distant trees, and sweeping its draperies across the fields. She went down the stairs and out into the garden. The garage door stood invitingly open and the idea immediately presented itself of using the car for the afternoon and dispelling with a sturdy train. It would be such fun to be on the ground before anyone else and welcome the team as it arrived.

She left the house in good time after an early lunch, and was soon out in the open country. She felt so joyous that it was all she could do to keep the speed within reasonable limits. "Still plenty of time!" she said to herself, and laughed. And then, seeing some obstacle ahead she slowed down hurriedly. A car had come to a halt and was being pushed by its occupants to the side of the narrow way. There was barely room to pass and Cynthia drew up to wait for a clearance. As she did so a girl left the other car and came quickly back along the road toward her.

"I am so sorry to trouble you, but have you a jack?" she said. "We've got a burst tire."

Cynthia jumped out and opened her tool box. "Bother!" she said, "I remember now—I left it in the garage."

The two girls looked at one another.

"What's to be done?" the other asked. "We can't change wheels without a jack. We are in a great hurry, too; I am due to play in a county hockey match the other side of Selby in 20 minutes."

Cynthia didn't say anything. She was thinking furiously. She, herself, had exactly half an hour before she was to take her place as center forward in the Roger Shield match. All she had to do was to explain things and drive on—it would be so easy. Then she looked at the eager face by her side and began to reckon the mileage. There would be just time, she calculated, to do both—to help the county player, and also to

be at her post. It would be a close thing, but she knew every inch of the district and the best route to take.

"Get in with me and I'll run you to your ground," she said hurriedly. "Your friend will stay with your car, won't she. Someone will be certain to come along with a jack before so very long."

The girl's face brightened. "That's most awfully good of you," she said, "but are you sure—"

"Yes, quite sure," Cynthia broke in. And while the other was collecting her things she stowed away her own bag and stuck in the dicky behind.

Five Minutes to Spare

With five minutes to spare they arrived on the county ground and drew up in front of the pavilion. The girl leapt out and then turned to press Cynthia's arm.

"I don't know how to thank you!" she said.

Cynthia smiled. "That's all right," she replied, and waving farewell backed into the road and headed the car in the direction of the playing field.

Then came the testing time. Cynthia, who in the tightest corner of the room had been leaning her head, slumped desperately at the clock before her now. Suppose she could not cover the miles in those few precious minutes; suppose, after all, she arrived late! Suppose when she got there the match had already begun and the forward line was playing on short! And yet—she had followed the leadings of her heart, and would they play her false! A strong consciousness of justice rose in the girl's heart. Surely right was on her side!

The hands of the clock moved on toward the hour. The game was practically over to commence and she was still not there. Another alarm and she would be in view of the ground. She almost fancied she could hear the sound of the whistle. No, the field was still empty. And now she had swum through the gates and had pulled up with a jerk. But there was no one in sight; the pavilion was deserted; the ground, too, was destitute of line flags. And then, for the first time, she noticed that the place was one vast swamp.

A sudden relief rose in Cynthia's heart, a sudden realization of what had occurred—the match had been scratched.

She drove home slowly and, stopping on her way at the school gates, turned in and parked outside the cycle shed. On the notice board in the main corridor a telegram from the rival team fluttered backward and forward.

"It came just before lunch," said one of the girls as she passed. "Their field is under water. They tried to stop you, but you had gone—in time for once, Cynthia!"

Cynthia stood very still. She was thinking of the county player. "Suppose I had driven on and left her," she said to herself. "What then?"

Cynthia went off laughing.

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Cynthia stood

Music of the World—News of Art

Two Bartók Quartets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
MORE and more Béla Bartók shows himself a composer who is a focal point in the work of his generation. His Third and Fourth String Quartets, just introduced to London by the Hungarian String Quartet, are testament in music's new language. On the whole the Third Quartet is the more approachable of the pair, even though ordinary listeners will feel in either that they enter upon the unknown region. "No map there, no guide," as Walt Whitman would have said. Yet though old maps are of little use, Bartók's music gives evidence of a powerful design throughout. It has the same kind of strength and spaciousness met with in modern architecture.

The Third Quartet was the one the Hungarians chose to head their return to Wigmore Hall on Feb. 19. Notwithstanding an arctic night, a large audience assembled, and the Hungarians have never played better, except when they broadcast Bartók's Fourth Quartet four days later from the radio station at Daventry Experimental 5 G. B. The brilliant, accustomed ease of Waldhauer, Orszagh, Temesvary and Kerpely spoke unending rehearsals. Their interpretations were absolutely authoritative.

The Dramatist's Gift

The Third Quartet is planned as a continuous work, the Fourth is divided into four movements. But in the Third the music passes through phases which correspond (one might almost say respond) to the instinct for intelligible form. Their sequence is Moderato, attacca Allegro, attacca Ricapitazione della prima parte, Coda. Here, and also in the Fourth Quartet, melodic material is in a minority. But with a minimum of the maximum necessary for thematic differentiation. Of beauty in the sensuous style there is next to none. Bartók constantly employs harmonies drawn from the upper series of harmonic overtones, and matches them by sound effects drawn from the non-normal kinds of string tone.

On the other hand, these new quartets are full of harmonic character, exhilarating rhythm, patterned ideas, and swift logic. The slow movement of the Fourth goes deep in feeling. In the Third there are touches of genius such as Beethoven might have had in mind. And, as in the Fourth, it is possible to feel the strength which has bound all these elements of sound and modern mentality into firmly consistent works. Bartók's

M. S. S.

Mr. Chapple Conducts

A young English conductor, Stanley Chapple, boldly ventured an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Feb. 16. His program contained (besides Weber's Overture to "Euryanthe" and Brahms' Third Symphony) that extraordinarily fine and technically neglected night piece "Paris," by Delius, and Beethoven's equally neglected Triple Concerto for violin, cello, piano forte and orchestra. With such a program, with the Budapest Trio for the soloists, and with his own common sense as a guide, Stanley Chapple deserved and won a success. He is not showy but gets good work out of his band (in this case the London Symphony Orchestra), and has the right way of preferring the composer's individuality to his own. With more breadth, and the authority that comes from experience, he may be a useful recruit to the ranks of Delius's interpreters.

Vocal recitals of the week have included one by Phyllis James, a singer who is also a composer. She has advanced farther in the former than the latter art, but her compositions are careful and refined. Leslie Holmes, a Canadian singer, began a series of recitals at Grosvenor Hall on Feb. 18. His voice is fine, though sometimes he forces it to his disadvantage, and his work, particularly in modern British songs, is attractive.

M. S. S.

Brussels Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—At the Palace of Fine Arts are being shown modern painters of other lands. Works of young Spanish painters in December were followed by an exposition of Polish art in January. Paintings, sculptures, decorative ensembles and rugs had that freshness of youth which seems surprising in a nation that has struggled through many centuries.

During February works by modern

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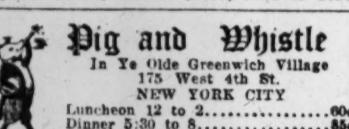
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style may be—and is—stark, but it is never dark, and never shallow. He has the dramatists, not the film producer's, gift.

Shura Cherkassky

After the strenuous experience of Bartók's music, the Hungarian Quartet were wise to give their audience familiar works by Haydn and Brahms. These they did not have played well, but a few members of the audience, including the present writer, slipped off to "Eolian Hall" to hear—not a new work this time—but a pianist, Shura Cherkassky, is said to be about 16. He has nothing of the prodigy about him, but his musicianship and command of the keyboard he is already the mature artist in everything save matters of temperament and experience.

He launched upon the finale of Beethoven's Sonata "Appassionata" and upon one of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies with the intense, exhilarating adventurousness of a young Viking on his first voyage. In technique, however, he did not satisfy the critics, and his own musical judgment is already well developed. The idea of difficulty is altogether eliminated from his performances. On the adverse side it may be said that in his Chopin Cherkassky's rubato was not sufficiently subtle or reposeful. The Barcarolle suggested a gondola agitated by the wash of a passing steamer. These are just the matters on which one hopes experience will bring him the right poise.

Mr. Goossens Conducts

Philadelphia Orchestra

British painters were shown. Richard Sickert, Augustus John, Charles Sims and many others were represented. In April, an important exposition of Dutch still-life paintings of the seventeenth century will be held.

Mr. Goossens Conducts

Philadelphia Orchestra

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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During February works by modern

Modern African Drawings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
EXPERTS say that the art of the African Negro was already in decline in the eighteenth century, but the causes of this decadence are unknown to us. All that can be said is that the best example of their exquisitely carved and modeled idols, fetishes and ceremonial masks, and the basket work and textiles which show perfection of taste and skill are held to pre-date 1700.

Whether there will be a renaissance still remains to be seen. Everything possible to further it was done by Mr. G. A. Stevens during his three years as art master in the native college in Achimota on the Gold Coast. He found awaiting him a decline in the artistic taste of the students, and the introduction of a re-education of European educational methods.

He followed the "safe and sane" course.

Mr. Stevens' first aim was to awaken his students' interest in art and to bring them to love the study of it for its own sake. He discovered that some of them were producing surreptitiously, for their own amusement, satirical drawings illustrating incidents in college life, and he realized at once that these native, lively cartoons contained the germ of the African art of the Negro. He mounted a few of these, and at the "end of term" exhibition these were hung with the academic studies of inkjets, boot brushes and mugs, and at one stroke the desired result was achieved. "Art," he says, "is understood as fun taken seriously," and at that, new life poured into the

art classes. Humor, wit, observation of daily life ideas were seen to be the legitimate subject matter of art.

Through the misguided policy of European educationalists, the students had learned to despise native art, past and present. Mr. Stevens set about breaking down this sophistication at the standpoint of lucidity and power, the best of the three, simply because the composer had tried to be "different." He has something to say, and has realized that the best way to say it is to be direct, and in this direction he has utilized the orchestra to splendid advantage.

Had Mr. Loeffler realized the blessings of brevity, his work would have been more acceptable. It is coldly classical, to which we have no particular objection, but contrast is needed to make a living thing out of it. Furthermore, there is too much reiteration, the same idea without divergence of statement. Aside from those few who have utilized the orchestra to the greatest possible freedom to the imagination.

Some, in composition and treatment of tree forms and foliage and perspective, recalled primitive Italian frescoes of hunting scenes. Others, such as those showing the students engaged in carpentry and various handicrafts, were slightly reminiscent of the general method and style. This growth has been more and more apparent during the past two seasons, and here he built up, not merely a set of intellectual exercises, but a vitalizing whole, each part of which bore intimate relationship with all other parts. This may not be unusual, but we have suffered under other conceptions.

Rudolph Reutter realized the blessings of brevity, his work would have been more acceptable. It is coldly classical, to which we have no particular objection, but contrast is needed to make a living thing out of it. Furthermore, there is too much reiteration, the same idea without divergence of statement. Aside from those few who have utilized the orchestra to the greatest possible freedom to the imagination.

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SPECTACULAR MOVEMENT OF RADIO ISSUES

New High Records Made in
Early Trading—Market Strong

NEW YORK (P)—The stock market today broke out of the narrow trading area within which it has been fluctuating for the last fortnight with a tremendous outburst of strength.

Buying orders were distributed over a broad list of issues, a few high specialties soaring to 6 to nearly 25 points, while the long list of active industrials and specialties sold 1 to 5 points higher.

Nearly a score issues moved into the high ground for the year. Trading showed a marked expansion in volume.

Retention of the 5 per cent rediscount rate by the Boston Federal Reserve Bank and the 5 per cent rate on the margin of 100 per cent which was widely interpreted as forecasting a change in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate after the close, provided the chief bullish stimuli.

Favorable trade and earnings reports added to create a more cheerful feeling.

Call money was in plentiful supply at the renewal figure of 7 per cent, with indications that it might work lower before the day was over. Time money held firm.

Secretary Mellon's statement that it was a good time for prudent investors to buy bonds, was interpreted as an indication that he expected money rates to work lower before the end of the year.

Radio issues were again the sensations of the market. The old stock market, now limited to a record high of 494, was outstripped at the close of 283 last week, and the new stock moved up more than 4 points to a new high at 984. Pacific Telephone also jumped 24 points to a new high at 292.

Rossia Insurance jumped 12½ points, and Goodyear Tire, Burroughs Adding Machine, Commercial Solvents, International Telephone, General Electric, and Motor Oil, Ward, Underwood, Elliott, Fisher, Wright, and the du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, common, National Distillers, A. M. Byers, International Combustion and Chrysler sold 4 to 7 points higher.

Lead shares were in brisk demand on reports of a decrease of more than 5000 tons in total stock during January.

Oils were accumulated on the theory that import developments affecting the curtailment of crude were pending.

The rise in the motors was associated with reports of expanding spring business.

General Motors was bought in blocks of 5000 to 15,000 shares in the late trading. Other motors also were absorbed on a rising scale as the whole market continued to surge upward under the stimulus of advanced earnings.

Standard Oil, and the du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel common, National Distillers, A. M. Byers, International Combustion and Chrysler sold 4 to 7 points higher.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Last										Last									
Sales		High		Low		Mar. 14 Mar. 13		Sales		High		Low		Mar. 14 Mar. 13					
200 Abitibi pt... 145	43%	45	43%	2700 Erie	72%	73%	72%	300 Owens-Bil.	84%	85%	84%	98%	92%	200 Abitibi pt... 145	43%	45	43%		
400 Alcan pt... 86	86	86	82	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	400 Pac. Gas.	58%	57	57	57%	57%	200 Alcan pt... 86	86	86	82		
200 Ab & Stratas	129%	129%	129%	200 Erie & Pitts	61%	61	61	400 Pac. Gas.	58%	57	57	57%	57%	200 Ab & Stratas	129%	129%	129%		
300 Adams Ex. 55%	560	560	565	900 Eureka Vac.	49%	47%	47%	200 Pac. Light	82%	80%	80%	82%	82%	300 Adams Ex. 55%	560	560	565		
800 Am & G. Co.	125%	125%	125%	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	800 Am & G. Co.	125%	125%	125%		
200 Adv-Hut Co.	75	76	75	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	200 Adv-Hut Co.	75	76	75		
100 Adams M.	32%	32%	32%	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	100 Adams M.	32%	32%	32%		
100 Am Ag Co.	18%	18%	18%	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	100 Am Ag Co.	18%	18%	18%		
200 Am & G. Co.	61%	61%	61%	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	200 Am & G. Co.	61%	61%	61%		
100 Am Ag Co.	18%	18%	18%	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	100 Am Ag Co.	18%	18%	18%		
1000 Alaska Jun.	8	8	7	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Alaska Jun.	8	8	7		
500 Am Bosch	57%	57	57	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	500 Am Bosch	57%	57	57		
1500 Am Brakes	58%	57	57	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1500 Am Brakes	58%	57	57		
200 Am Brakes	58%	55	55	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	200 Am Brakes	58%	55	55		
800 Am Brakes	29%	29%	29%	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	800 Am Brakes	29%	29%	29%		
400 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	400 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17		
1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17	17	1000 Erie	61%	61	61	200 Packard M.	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	1000 Am-Clif-Ch.	17%	17</td			

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

DIVIDENDS

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Ajax Rubber \$s 26.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5	NY & NH&H 6s cv.....	121 ¹ 1	121 ¹ 1	Finnish A 6 ¹ 2s '54.....	96 ¹ 2	105 ¹ 2
Ajaxay Corn \$s 18.....	103	102 ¹ 2	NY & NH&H 4 ¹ 2s 6s cv.....	96 ¹ 2	96 ¹ 2	Franscian Dev 7 ¹ 2s '12.....	102 ¹ 5	105 ¹ 2
Allis Chalmers deb 5 ¹ 2% '37.....	105 ¹ 2	105 ¹ 2	NY State Corp 6s 4 ¹ 2s.....	92	91	French N.Y. 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	101 ¹ 2	101 ¹ 2
Am Ag Chm 7 ¹ 2s 41.....	105 ¹ 2	105 ¹ 2	NY State Corp 6s 4 ¹ 2s.....	92	91	French Step 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	101 ¹ 2	101 ¹ 2
Am Ag Chm 8 ¹ 2s 35.....	88	88	NY Sus & W rts 5 ¹ 2s 37.....	98	98	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am Ag Chm deb 6 ¹ 2s 33.....	98	98	NY Tel & Tel 4 ¹ 2s 41.....	98 ¹ 2	98 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am Ag Cynamide 5 ¹ 2s 42.....	95 ¹ 2	95 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am Int 8 ¹ 2s 42.....	104 ¹ 2	104 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am Smelting 5 ¹ 2s 42.....	90	90	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am Sugar Refining 37.....	103 ¹ 2	102 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am T & T 4 ¹ 2s cv 33.....	99 ¹ 2	99 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am T & T 4 ¹ 2s cv 33.....	99 ¹ 2	99 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am T & T deb 5 ¹ 2s 43.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am Type Founders 60.....	106 ¹ 2	106 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Am WWA deb 6 ¹ 2s 75.....	98 ¹ 2	98 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Anaconda Corp 6s 53.....	21 ¹ 2	21 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Anaconda Corp 10 ¹ 2s 58.....	99	99	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Anaconda Corp 4 ¹ 2s 59.....	80 ¹ 2	80 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Armour & Co 5 ¹ 2s 43.....	102 ¹ 2	102 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Associated Cos 95.....	91 ¹ 2	91 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atch T&SF 4 ¹ 2s 113 ¹ 2.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atch T&SF 4 ¹ 2s 113 ¹ 2.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atch T&SF 4 ¹ 2s 113 ¹ 2.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
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Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
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Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100 ¹ 2	100 ¹ 2	Germ Ag 6s 7 ¹ 2s '29.....	102 ¹ 5	102 ¹ 5
Atlanta & Birn 6 ¹ 2s 63.....	103 ¹ 2	103 ¹ 2	NY Tel & Tel B & 4 ¹ 2s 36.....	100<sup				

TAE·PLAYHOUSE·OF·THE·AIR

Countries Exchange Ideas by Radio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Stockholm
SINCE the telephone cable between Finland and Sweden has been established, the exchange of programs between the radio services of the two countries has been possible. The first experiment was made New Year's Day when speeches were exchanged between the Prime Ministers of Finland, Denmark and Sweden by means of radio.

According to Mr. Rabe, the program director of the Swedish State Radio, on Jan. 29 Finland had its first normal exchange program with Sweden, when it heard Archbishop Nathan Soderblom's address on wireless. The broadcast was made by sending out the Runenberg program from Helsinki on Feb. 5, Runenberg's Day. This lasted one hour and included a lecture by Dr. E. Kihlman with a demonstration of Runenberg's songs and orchestral music.

In the Finnish State Radio, the Finnish language is usual, Swedish being radio cast only twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. This makes the exchange of programs between the two countries only possible on these two days.

Between Denmark and Sweden, the exchange took the form of two lectures given by the Swedish professor at the University of Copenhagen, Dr. Valfrid Palmgren-Munch-Petersen. The first of these lectures given Feb. 12 dealt with the differences and similarities between Swedish and Danish. This lecture is said to be the direct result of the meeting which took place on Dec. 1 between the radio people of the northern countries, which was arranged by the "Norden" Association, whose mission is co-operation between the Scandinavian countries and Finland.

The radio exchange between the two countries, in fact, between all of the countries of the north must be built upon the likenesses between these languages. The idea of the lecture is to teach the Swedes to understand Danish when spoken and vice versa.

Popular NBC Announcer



MILTON J. CROSS

MILTON J. CROSS, popular NBC announcer, was born in New York City in 1897. He is a graduate of De Witt Clinton High School, New York City, later completing the music supervisor's course of the Damrosch Institute of Musical Art. After completing his musical education, Cross toured for several seasons with the Paulist Choristers, covering the entire eastern portion of the United States.

After this he devoted himself to church and concert work and sang in the First Presbyterian Church of New York and in the quartet of the Progressive Synagogue of Brooklyn. He was one of the pioneer radioasters, appearing repeatedly before the microphone of WJZ in its early days in Newark, N. J., and then later became a member of its staff.

Cross is the oldest announcer in years of service with Station WJZ. He specializes particularly in classical events, where his early musical training stands him in good stead.

The Listener Speaks

IN PLACE of its usual half hour of chamber music at 10 p. m. on the radio station, Kolster last Wednesday offered the first of a new series of college glee club concerts. These are arranged in conjunction with College Humor magazine. The Columbia University club gave the first performance, which consisted of typical glee club singing of equally typical songs. Added interest was given to the program by brief mention of the founding of King's College and its growth into the present Columbia University.

The opening song, "Columbia's Song," was composed by Edward Macdowell when he was one of the faculty of the New York City institution. Following an Edward Elgar part song and a sea chanty, came good old "John Peel," which has echoed down school and college halls for generations on both sides of the Atlantic. No glee club program is complete without a Biblical ballad in the Negro style and on this occasion an octet sang "Who Built the Ark." Anton Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," which is very well known as a solo, was next heard as arranged for the whole glee club. Another favorite melody was Brahms' "Dialight." To show the broad-mindedness of the Amherst choir, "Lord Geoffrey Amherst" was offered with much gusto just before three strictly Columbian numbers, the "Marching Song," "Sans Souci" and "Stand Up and Cheer" concluded the program.

With college musical clubs all over the land in full preparation for their spring concerts, this new series of Kolster programs will be of special value to all those who are interested in these activities, and also to the thousands of listeners who enjoy especially anything with a college flavor.

People who had looked forward to the usual chamber music program were disappointed for hearing the Kolster hour and for the half hour which it contained, one of the most capable organizations now engaged in playing the best music for radio broadcasting purposes, offered a

"Earrings"

EARRINGS," a composition of R. Meredith Willson, will be heard for the first time in the next program that the "Voice of Columbia" will present over a nation-wide hookup on Tuesday evening, March 19, at 10, eastern time, or 7, coast time.

R. Meredith Willson first became known when he was featured as flute soloist with Sousa's band. The orchestra manager of the New York Philharmonic, hearing him play, engaged him as third flutist for the New York Stadium concerts. An indisposition of the solo flutist gave Willson an opening; he stepped into the breach and succeeded him. Since that time he has made a meteoric solo flutist with the Philharmonic—a position he still holds. He has written several orchestra compositions besides his latest one, "Earrings," which is to have its radio debut on Tuesday night.

In addition, the voice of Columbia program contains a large group of interesting numbers, prominent among which are Rachmaninoff's famous Prelude in C Minor, which is to be sung by a large chorus with orchestral accompaniment; two selections from Liza Lehmann's song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," "Myself When Young," a "Home solo" by Signor Nino and "Lion" by the Tchaikovsky by chorus and orchestra, and a duet by Adele Vasa, soprano, and Helen Oelheim, contralto, "The Passage Bird's Farewell."

The program: Theme Song Preludes in C Minor..... Rachmaninoff Wedding of the Paper Dolls..... Art. Rich When Young..... Lehmann Garden..... Lehmann Procession of Bacchus..... Delibes Lou Lou..... Strickland Bois Epais..... Lully Earrings (first performance)..... Willson The Sun I Love..... Deems Taylor The Snow Trepak..... Tchaikovsky The Passage Bird's Farewell..... arr. Rich Tambourin Chinois..... arr. Kreisler Lion and the Lizard, from "In a Persian Garden"..... Lehmann

Columbia will distribute this program through WABC, WFAN, WNAC, WEAN, WFBW, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHF, WBWM, WOVO, KMOX, KOL, WSPD, WHK, WLW, WMAL, WCCO, WISN, KLZ, KDFY, KMTR, KYA, KEX, KJR and KGA.

The permit was granted on the condition that the waves be used temporarily for synchronization tests only and that "upon the expiration of the license there may be no assignment of any frequency to the Continental Broadcasting Corporation."

In addition to convincing the commission that the method will work successfully in everyday operation, the company must overcome the barrier of a shortage of high frequencies by which it is planned to effect synchronization. If the project is approved, the company plans to establish a chain of radio stations on a single channel. It is proposed, says P. M. Titus, vice-president of the corporation, to link up 100 low power local broadcasters in every part of the country.

The plan, he says, is to employ two short waves to create a radio band frequency. By modulation at each location on the high frequency waves from two high power key stations would be picked up and amplified to a sufficient strength to serve the particular community. Individual stations would broadcast from special records. By means of a reproducing unit each station would begin its broadcasting on the same channel at the exact time and with the same phonographic reproductions.

Records are cylindrical, 18 inches long and 7 inches in diameter and contain an hour's program. Titus says. No program would be radio cast from the two 50,000-watt key stations. They would merely "manufacture the carrier wave, and local stations would amplify this wave and broadcast recorded programs in synchronism."

Engineers of the commission say that while the project might relieve congestion in the radio band, it would necessitate the use of short waves, for which there is a great demand by other services. To cope with "skip distance" and various atmospheric conditions four to six high frequency channels would be needed to insure effective transmission at different times of the day and night, says Capt. Guy Hill, engineer for the commission.

The pilot comes in contact with the passengers both in the air and at the terminals and learns to cooperate with the traffic department in respect to the little comforts and courtesies that add so much to the

DESTRUCTION OF GAME IN CANADA PROTESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—How hunting is wiping out the native birds of western Canada was indicated in the British Columbia Legislature when R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, informed the assembly that willow and blue grouse will be a thing of the past in this Province within a few years.

Formerly these species flourished in large numbers but all attempts to prevent their destruction have failed.

Anglo-German Backing Given to World Bank Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

establish the bank, the French have raised objections and have suggested instead either Switzerland or Belgium.

Eleventh, the main supports of the international bank being the central banks of issue of the leading countries, and these being theoretically at least free of government dictation, some way must be devised for getting round the exceptional case of France, as the governor of the Bank of France is a government appointee.

Nothing could be more difficult than the composer's best-known work "Pacific 231" or the newer "Rugby." In place of the insistent pressure of modern life reflected in those works these two "fragments" conveyed a clear sense of outward peace covering an inward strain towards something lighter and unknown. The soprano parts for both were sung by Astrid Fields.

Another Honeger was represented on the program by a third work too. It was summer pastorals "Nuit d'Eté," which revealed a quite different side of his work.

Preceding the Kolster concert, the first half hour of the regular Palmolive entertainment was heard through the NBC network. Olive Palmer sang "Carissima" as a solo and "Wait Until the Cows Come Home"—an old Caryl number—as a duet with Paul Oliver. The orchestra provided a very good version of the waltz from Franz Lehár's "Count of Luxembourg"—originally known for the execution of this dance upon a stair case. The peculiar rhythm of the music was well brought out.

Olive Palmer, under her own name of Virginia Rea, has made one Victor record, the "Indian Love Call." There is one recent Victor release, which while not actually heard upon the air, cannot fail to prove most interesting to any amateur or casual listener. It is "Twisting the Dials" by the Happiness Boys. Some time when reception is bad just try this on the radio speaker and electric pickup, or failing that on the phonograph, and see just how natural, or otherwise it sounds. D. M.

South Dakota's Party Proposal System Dropped

Direct Primary With Conventions Adopted by Legislature in Its Place

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—South Dakota's party proposal meetings which frequently have turned the national political spotlight on this state, and forced presidential and other national candidates to make their declarations months sooner than they would have preferred, have been abolished. "Denatured" by legislative dictum two years ago, they were wholly abandoned by the State's law-makers in the biennial session recently ended. A direct primary system, with party conventions, has been substituted. R. O. Richards of Huron, S. D., father of the famous proposal meetings, may be pleased.

"We are particularly pleased," said Mr. Stout, "that our pillars have made innumerable friendships and acquaintances among our passengers. When Pilot Sam Taylor was going through a difficult experience last spring, he received over 200 letters and telegrams from passengers who had flown with him on the Stout Lines."

AVIATION

Selecting Stout Pilots

A UNIQUE method of selecting the pilots for their passenger planes between Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago was recently disclosed by William B. Stout, president of Stout Air Services, Inc.

"It is our belief that the record and reputation of an air line carrying passengers hinge largely upon the experience and training of the pilots flying their planes. When Henry Ford entered the field a few years ago, he stated that flying was 10 per cent airplane and 90 per cent pilot, and that it was the problem of the aeronautical industry to reverse these percentages. It is the job of the aircraft industry to reduce the importance of the human element in the operation of an airplane," he said.

Airplane designers today are bending every effort to develop planes that will practically "fly themselves." We hear such terms as "inherent stability," "stalling speed," "positive control," etc.; we read of experiments with such developments as the "slotted wing," the "wing flap," the "Holland airfoil," and "the professor Merrill's 'foot-print plane.'"

The industry as a whole follows with elation Daniel Guggenheim's generous contributions to the development of aviation and particularly his "safe aircraft competition."

We have watched the development of the radio beacon, the earth inductor compass, the climb indicator and the many other aids to air navigation. All of these things are definite evidence of the tremendous advancement in the safety of airplane operation.

Pasenger Pilot Needs

However, a company such as the Stout Air Services, who are specializing in passenger transportation and are operating large three-engine planes, have to look for things in a pilot that are not always of great importance to the mail operator. For this reason, the Stout company subjects a prospective pilot to an exhaustive program of training and testing.

But a man is considered for one of these positions, he must already have a background of several hundred hours of flying on various types of equipment under all possible conditions, and in most cases is selected from the Ford-Stout training school for pilots.

Synchronized Radio Chain Test Approved

WASHINGTON (P)—Permission to construct four experimental stations in Virginia to demonstrate the feasibility of operating many radio-broadcasting stations on the same wavelength by synchronization has been granted the Continental Broadcasting Corporation of New York by the Federal Radio Commission.

The permit was granted on the condition that the waves be used temporarily for synchronization tests only and that "upon the expiration of the license there may be no assignment of any frequency to the Continental Broadcasting Corporation."

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But a man is considered for one of these positions, he must already have a background of several hundred hours of flying on various types of equipment under all possible conditions, and in most cases is selected from the Ford-Stout training school for pilots.

He works in the Ford-Stout aircraft factory and actually has done the work in the various stages of the construction of the all-metal plane. He is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the ship, from tail to the propeller, and is as capable of approving an inspection report as an expert chief mechanic.

From the aircraft plant he goes to the operations department, where he flies with the Ford pilots on flights between Detroit and Chicago to Buffalo. Here he builds up considerable time in actual transport cross-country operation under the constant scrutiny and periodic testing by the chief pilot, until he has finally soloed and is considered capable of handling any of the Ford runs.

Final Training Period

Practically all of the pilots who reach this stage have acquired at least a thousand hours of flying, and it is from this group that the Stout Air Services select their men for the flying of their passenger equipment. For a period of three weeks he flies with the pilots on the Stout Lines, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the course over which he flies.

The pilot comes in contact with the passengers both in the air and at the terminals and learns to cooperate with the traffic department in respect to the little comforts and courtesies that add so much to the

Listeners Allowed to Pick Their Own Vaudeville Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THEATREGOERS throughout the United States will select their own favorite artists from the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Hour over the National Broadcasting System on April 2. The program on that night will be chosen by the listeners themselves from among the stars at attractions at Radio-Keith-Orpheum theaters all over the country.

Balloting has already begun in vaudeville houses from Boston to San Francisco and Ottawa to New Orleans, and early returns indicate that 20 of which are located in New York and 10 in Westchester County.

The raids were characterized by enforcement officials as the prelude to more energetic efforts under the Jones Law. Particular emphasis, it was said, will be placed upon the prosecutions following the arrests under the new federal statute.

Candidates indorsed were required to file acceptances by Dec. 31, more than 10 months before the national elections, the earliest acceptances required by any State. This system often interfered with political strategy of the major national parties. Moreover, since South Dakota's direct primary was held in March, this was the first state to offer a "straw" showing how the political winds blew around the presidential ballot box.

Dr. Schacht's Berlin Visit

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The utmost secrecy is maintained here regarding Dr. Schacht's conversations with the Government during his short stay in Berlin. The Government did not limit the Reich to go in order to meet the allied demands. Shortly before the meeting delegates expressed preferences for presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Dissenting delegates prepared a minority slate.

Candidates indorsed were required to file acceptances by Dec. 31, more than 10 months before the national elections, the earliest acceptances required by any State. This system often interfered with political strategy of the major national parties. Moreover, since South Dakota's direct primary was held in March, this was the first state to offer a "straw" showing how the political winds blew around the presidential ballot box.

Many Close in St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sixty-six establishments in which the police believe likely would have closed during the signing of the Jones bill, acceding to a police survey covering six of the 14 police districts of St. Louis. Thirty-six of them were in the central or downtown district. The canary was ordered extended to include the entire city by the chief of police.

Delaware Tightens Law

DOVER, Del. (P)—The House on March 13 passed a bill designed to make a jail sentence and fine mandatory for anyone found with liquor in any place other than the home. The vote was 22 to 10.

The bill is aimed principally at the pocket flask.

WETS ASK SUPPORT OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—An appeal to bar associations to aid it in its campaign for the repeal of the prohibition law has just been sent out by the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers here. This committee was formed last January, when its organizers declared that "the situation created by the Eighteenth Amendment calls for the entire attention of the bar" and that "existing conditions are intolerable."

Among the members of the board of managers are Henry W. DeForest and Joseph H. Choate Jr. Among the board of advisors are George Gordon Battle and Frederic R. Coulter.

Embassy Attache Drives Truck Carrying Liquor

WASHINGTON (P)—Driving liquor-laden trucks has been added to the activities of diplomatic attachés as a result of the effort to tighten the prohibition lines around Washington.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
New York		New York		New York		New York		New York		New York	
CORTLAND (Continued)		JAMESTOWN (Continued)		Long Island		MOUNT VERNON (Continued)		NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)		New York	
Send Your DRY CLEANING to L. C. TYLER Phone 1017-W 17 COURT ST.		Mauser's Greenhouse 70 McDannell Avenue We can supply Flowers and Plants for all occasions		PORT WASHINGTON (Continued)		CLARE BELLE Week Days Luncheon \$1.25 Sunday Dinner \$1.25 23 COTTAGE AVE. Phone H. C. 1326		NEW FURNITURE at Warehouse Prices A saving of about one-third can be made by buying from our warehouse sales floor. Your inspection invited		Borough of Queens	
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Pre-War Diplomacy

STARTLING disclosures are unlikely in the publication of the French diplomatic papers from 1870 to 1914, since the history of this period has been shown in Russian, Austrian, German and British publications. Yet this emptying of secret archives impresses the fact that an old phase of diplomacy has come to an end and that a new chapter is beginning. Much of the discussion about the responsibility for the war is necessarily futile, and it is to be trusted that the French decision will not revive debates on specific causes. It is more important to indict a diplomatic system than to indict a particular nation.

France has now nothing to conceal, and the committee established by the Quai d'Orsay was instructed to sift the documents with a view to placing before the public everything of significance in the development of international relations, including personal papers of ministers and ambassadors. It is certain that light will be thrown upon the mentality and motives of those responsible for the conduct of affairs, but it is equally certain that, in broad lines at least, the world is already acquainted with the events that led to the World War.

The French announcement again emphasizes that the whole basis of the balance of power on which Europe was built after the Franco-Prussian war was precarious. Logically, the constitution of a triple alliance on one side, and a triple entente on the other, was destined to range Europe into rival camps, which were perpetually uneasy.

It would be well to set aside the question of blame. It is better to look for a lesson in the tortuous story of negotiations which produced their historic result. Evidence has accumulated regarding the formation of the groups which followed Bismarck's victory. There were fluctuations of policy, and sometimes Germany leaned toward Russia, sometimes toward Great Britain, sometimes even toward France. Yet, from the beginning, an acute diplomatic observer might have foreseen that, while it was regarded as good policy to discover allies in anticipation of a possible clash, Germany would be drawn toward the Austro-Hungarian Empire and France toward Russia. Italy was sought by both sides, and France managed to neutralize its Germanic tendencies, while Britain, after M. Declassé's settlement, came to a cordial understanding with France. War was narrowly averted on more than one occasion, and it was always realized that a Balkan conflict might start a great conflagration.

That there were sincere pacific sentiments is undeniable. But the point is that there was never any safety in the method of forming alliances which were a counterblast to other alliances. In 1919 it was resolved to rebuild Europe on better diplomatic foundations. The balance of power was to be superseded by a general friendship. Alliances of partial character were to give way to the League of Nations with a common peace purpose. Combinations were to be discarded in favor of co-operation.

The real question which arises today is whether this dream of universal, or at least European, unity has been fulfilled, or whether behind the facade of the League of Nations there is still a perilous desire to construct alliances. It would be too much, perhaps, to expect that pre-war diplomacy, which depended on the establishment of a series of separate treaties, should immediately and entirely disappear, but there is good ground for believing that the ideas which presided over the institution of the League of Nations are whole-heartedly held by the French and other statesmen, and that these ideas make for progress. The eventual rejection of the old diplomacy, which relied on alliances, and the complete triumph of the new diplomacy, which relies on the League, may decide the vital issue of peace. The publication of pre-war documents in its presumptive evidence that the pre-war diplomatic system belongs to the past and cannot be allowed to affect the future.

Romance in a Work Bench

SOMEONE has said there is romance in the smoke of a far-off chimney or the glint of light from a cottage window. But no one seems to say a word for the work bench, neglected to some extent by the overwhelming interest in radio. Yet, what tales spring from its rugged top, its indispensable vise, its shelf of tools, its tray of nails! What an inspiring resort for the leisure evening! Every man aspires to a work bench, a solid, substantial place where he can exert his genius, exercise his patience, accomplish something worth while. No other place affords him such opportunity to utilize his powers to the full—the hand, the head and the heart. If the essence of romance is in these three, then the work bench is romantic.

What tale hides in the key rack on the wall, inlaid, glued, papered to win the favor of a friend! Or the flower stand, or the table end, or the shelf with its bracket groaning under a load of paint cans disclosing their colors in the streamlets down the side! To what purpose the making of these but to be of service? Even the bench itself, what joyful evenings have gone to its making; its side play teaching the need of

braces; just as experience taught Franklin how hard it was for an empty sack to stand upright; its forgotten holes for a bench-stop driving home the value of a plan.

Had the bench the gift of voice it would need no champion, for if the horseshoe nail deserved the place it held in the story world of a generation ago, the work bench rises to epic proportions.

The New Step for Conservation

IMPORTANT as it is in itself, President Hoover's announcement of his purpose to withhold from lease or disposal government oil lands, and the establishment of "complete conservation of government oil in this Administration" is even more important as indicative of the attitude of the President toward such natural wealth as remains to the Nation. Not since the days of Roosevelt has there been keen interest in a true conservation policy at Washington. And immediately following the Administration of President Wilson, the Government entered upon a career of almost complete relinquishment of anything savoring of conservation. During that period a vast and valuable public domain has been alienated. There still remains, however, much that may be saved to the people. It is interesting to discover that, while President Roosevelt's withdrawal of forest land covered 16,000,000 acres, the estimate is that President Hoover's withdrawal covers even a wider territory, and of course lands of much greater potential value.

It is true that past legislation makes exempt from this order a certain amount of land held by Indian tribes, while such contracts as that for the Salt Creek field must probably be carried out. Moreover, Congress has, as the President recognizes, power to annul the policy of conservation, but there is only the most slender possibility that Congress will do anything of the sort. There is every reason to anticipate that for the period of the Hoover Administration what belongs to the Nation is going to be kept for the Nation. This policy is, furthermore, advantageous to the oil industry itself, which at the present moment is suffering, like the coal industry, although in lesser degree, from over-production.

Conservation has never been a thoroughly popular issue in the West. The people of that section have been apt to think that the withholding of forest lands from settlement or the depredations of the sawmill, and the effort to save oil lands for future development, have had a tendency to check the growth of their section. President Roosevelt, although personally widely popular in the West, was bitterly attacked, and accused of seeing this issue with the eyes of an eastern man. It is perhaps fortunate that President Hoover should be himself a westerner. As a Californian, he cannot be accused of any bias or any purpose to upbuild the East at the sacrifice of the development of the West. He has the advantage of coming to office after the country has undergone a prolonged education in the necessity of conservation and has had its lessons emphasized by the scandals of Teapot Dome and the Fall administration. In all probability, Mr. Hoover will find his action widely applauded, as it thoroughly deserves to be.

O Tempora, O Mores

WEll, here's news that ought to give those prohibitionists something to think about. Believe it or not—and we have our facts direct from the front page news columns of our neighbor, the Boston Herald—the bootleggers have come out against the Jones-Stalker bill!

O tempora, O mores! What state of affairs is this, that the United States Congress should assume to impinge upon the prerogatives of the Order of Professional Bootleggers? Surely not in these United States, where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the right of every citizen! At least not so long as there remains in this land a free press! The bootleggers, you may be sure, will take their case to the people.

Truly, this is a serious matter. Indeed, it is apparent from the bootleggers' own story, as exclusively presented in the Herald, that Congress has not been conserving their best interests as purveyors of liquor, and what they want to know is what is going to be done about it. isn't this business, they ask, of putting a little more force into enforcement going altogether too far? It is apparent from the Herald's special accounts that the bootleggers are inclined to be convinced that Congress has overstepped its province, and they give to the dry forces of the United States a solemn warning that if this enforcement efficiency goes to too great lengths the people of the Nation may be expected to rise up as a man and wipe out the whole Eighteenth Amendment.

Now to be absolutely fair to bootleggers, it perhaps should be explained, although the explanation seems hardly necessary, that they are really seeking to speak for the good of prohibition. There is nothing quite so touching as the way these gentlemen are intent upon safeguarding the best interests of the country and the cause of temperance. They may have a tribe of ill-will among themselves, as in Chicago recently, where it seemed necessary for one little gang of bootleggers to shoot up another little gang, but the Nation as a whole can hardly withhold its sympathy when their case is so feelingly put as in these exclusive interviews.

"Supposing," declared one bootlegger to the Herald reporter who scored the scoop, "I was sent up for five years. Don't you think that a lot of men would say, 'That's too much; I think I will vote to repeal the prohibition act?'" And then this bootlegger, as a little catch came into his throat, and a faint suggestion of a tear seemed to glisten in his eye, added to his interviewer, "You take the little fellow in this business; he won't be able to stand up under such punishment."

Another bootlegger complains that his business is being severely cramped, and the Herald goes on to explain that there was a melancholy tinge to the remarks of the "joint men" concerning the Jones-Stalker Act—an act empowering the United States courts to impose stiffer sentences upon the purveyors of liquor. But the concluding interview perhaps best summed up the argument on which the bootleggers wish to rest their case before the bar

of public opinion in the United States, with the cryptic: "This act ain't for us Americans."

It will be for the people of the United States to decide.

The Public Which Knows

M R. ARNOLD BENNETT is probably right when he says that the big prices which are paid for rare books and manuscripts are determined in the long run by literary prestige, and so, indirectly, by the best critics. But when he goes on to suggest that those who pay these big prices belong to the "small public which knows" as opposed to the "large public which does not know," he would seem to be confusing literary taste with the rich man's taste for collecting. It is by no means always the case that the collector of rare books is one of those whose opinions on literature are the best. True, he only buys the works which have some unique historical interest, but among the works which are thus qualified scarcity and the caprice of fashion—not literary value—often determine the price. There is not the least ground for supposing that those who pay fabulous sums for a Lamb manuscript or a letter by Poe would be more discerning than others in recognizing the merit of an unknown author.

The small public which sets the pace at the book sales has a connoisseurship all its own. But it is not to be confused with that other small public, whose connoisseurship is of a different kind. The latter consists of persons who, pleased as they may be with a first edition, or a beautiful format, primarily value a book for the literature it contains. They are those who have the independence to judge for themselves, and the knowledge and tact to judge wisely. Especially do they consist of readers who do not turn to literature as a mere distraction, but as an occupation, an activity which exercises the thought and fully engages the perceptions. The late Edmund Gosse once said that there were only 400 such readers in England, but rumor has it that he increased his estimate when the sales of his own books improved.

It is true that past legislation makes exempt from this order a certain amount of land held by Indian tribes, while such contracts as that for the Salt Creek field must probably be carried out. Moreover, Congress has, as the President recognizes, power to annul the policy of conservation, but there is only the most slender possibility that Congress will do anything of the sort. There is every reason to anticipate that for the period of the Hoover Administration what belongs to the Nation is going to be kept for the Nation. This policy is, furthermore, advantageous to the oil industry itself, which at the present moment is suffering, like the coal industry, although in lesser degree, from over-production.

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Wheels or Wings?

A GOLDEN streak across the hard-packed sands of Daytona Beach—a sudden roar above the gentle pounding of the surf—and the world revised its conception of the speed at which men may travel upon the ground. A year ago the experts shook their heads. Capt. Malcolm Campbell had driven his racer 206.9 miles an hour, and as he stepped from the car was credited with the statement: "There is no limit to speed."

Designers admitted that motorcars could be built to run 240 or 250 miles an hour—possibly more. But they were sure that these speeds would be reached by slow degrees. And they felt that their judgment had been confirmed when Ray Keech raised Captain Campbell's mark six-tenths of a mile an hour.

Now Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, piloting his Golden Arrow, has raised the record to 231.36 miles an hour in a single step. He covered the equivalent of two city blocks in the time required to look at your watch. And he has brought the speed of the automobile to within eighty-nine miles of the fastest airplane flight of 318 miles an hour. That such speedy traveling is far from safe yet, however, was too tragically proved on the very same track just two days after Major Segrave's record-making run, when Lee Bible crashed into the sand dunes.

It is significant that the design of Major Segrave's racer was distinctly related to aeronautics. It carried an airplane engine of the same type that won the Schneider air race in 1927. Its body borrowed the latest knowledge from the wind tunnel, including streamlining and the horizontal stabilizer on the rear. At its unprecedented speed the Golden Arrow encountered an air pressure of nearly six-tenths of a ton to the square foot. More than half of its 930 horsepower was needed to overcome this air resistance. Major Segrave came quite close to flying, after all.

The faster they get, the more automobiles take on the characteristics of airplanes. It is entirely possible that this development may logically lead to the complete substitution of wings for wheels at higher speeds. The automobile as well as the flying machine itself is proving that the future of swift travel has been lifted into the sky.

Editorial Notes

A lecturer, Dr. W. E. Blatz, recently gave a fine recipe for the normal development of youth. In the course of his remarks he enunciated four primary factors: Stability of the home, attendance at Sunday school, use of library cards and a regular allowance—a quartet pretty hard to beat.

In stating among its alumni notes for the class of '98 that "Calvin Coolidge has returned to his home at Northampton after an extended stay in Washington," the Amherst Student, which is the college paper, lives up to the reputation of its most distinguished alumnus for brevity and modesty.

Now that the nightingales imported from England have successfully established themselves in New Zealand, what will the native songsters—the tui and the makomako—make of it when the bush air scintillates with those "dewdrops of celestial melody"?

No moisture can cling to a wheel that moves fast enough. Which might be a hint to the wheels of justice.

Camera! Early in the 'Teens

CAMERA! At that magic word the scene sprang into action. Careening violently, a Ford of the vintage prior to 1906, with bold sign, "Police Patrol," on its side, swung around the corner and crashedpell-mell into an apple cart. Policemen flew in all directions, covered with apples, and followed by excited malefactors from the apple vendor. Out of the confusion emerged Ford Sterling, who gathered himself into his proper official dignity and sprang into the center of the foreground.

"Ya spoila d'appa," exploded the irate merchant, gesticulating wildly. "I'm the Cheese de Policee," retorted Sterling. With scarcely a glance at the Italian, he brandished his billy club and dashed up the street, followed by his men, who stumbled over each other and the wreckage, slipped on the apples, and finally disappeared. "Cut!" snapped the director. The scene was over.

It was in the summer of 1912. Mack Sennett was directing in person one of the "slapstick" comedies which played such havoc among custard pies in the early days of the motion-picture industry. In common with my young friends of the neighborhood I was shrieking with delight at the ridiculous make-up and ludicrous antics of the comedians. For we lived in the midst of the Edendale movie colony of Los Angeles, one of the early centers of the industry, and our daily pastime was watching movies in the making.

Charlie Chaplin, Louise Fazenda and Charlie Murray played for us in person. The streets and houses, trees, lakes and stores of the district were constantly used as "sets," with a crowd of interested civilians looking on. Nor were we always limited to watching. On certain days the word would pass through the neighborhood that "extras" were needed for some big scene. Then came the joy of being actors ourselves.

My first experience was in the "Clansman," directed by D. W. Griffith. Bright and early one summer morning we appeared at the studio and were costumed. Then a jolly make-up man smeared our faces with grease paint and penciled our eyebrows. Make-up men always seem to be jolly. A fleet of touring cars stood waiting, and before the sun was very high we were rolling through the hills on the way to "location."

In a small valley rimmed around with bluffs and foot-hills the cars came to a halt. Here was "location," with its mimic battlefields and villages. All the morning battle scenes were being "shot," and we extras of tender years merely watched from a distance. Then the whole company gathered under shady sycamore trees for a picnic lunch. Everyone radiated a certain romance. The leading man was king, and his queen was the leading lady. Until they appeared, in their own time, work could not proceed. There was no punching of time clocks. Movie producing was a romantic adventure first, and a business only secondarily, in those early days. After luncheon, all the extras, women and children included, were called out for action.

At last we were to be actors! Our imaginations flew at care every detail of the setting, so that we would be certain of our scene when the picture should be released. It was a village street of Civil War days in the South. Shouting through a tremendous megaphone, the director outlined to us the action. When the firing began, we were to run out of the houses and flee from the advancing soldiers. After all preliminaries had been arranged, a pistol was fired and the action opened. Artillery rumbled in the distance, muskets cracked, white smoke clouds jetted into the air, blue-clad soldiers advanced into the village street, and with shrieks we ran out into the open and fled. We had entered the movies.

Some months later, when the "Clansman" appeared, we waited eagerly for our scene. At last it came. There could be no mistaking it. The street, the houses, and the puffs of smoke were there, but where were we? The whole scene was farther removed than we had anticipated. Apparently the camera had been on a high hill overlooking the village and the valley beyond. A column of soldiers pressed into the village. Out of the distant houses burst a number of animated black specks, which ran hither and thither, and then disappeared.

One summer Eddie Foy and the Seven Little Fays came to the Mack Sennett studio. That prince of clowns and buffoons on the light opera and vaudeville stage had

contracted to record his inimitable antics and grimaces for the silver screen. On a certain afternoon a circus tent had been pitched for a setting. Only half of the tent was erected, while reflectors cast the light into the interior. Eddie Foy opened the scene by tumbling into the ring, then drew himself up on the incredibly elongated toes of his shoes, which looked like beavers' tails projecting forward, and grimaced as only the eldest Foy could.

Suddenly the tent wall behind him bulged violently and burst asunder. In came an old horse-drawn refreshment cart, pursued by the inevitable police patrol. Under the impact of collision, the front wheel jerked loose from the cart, and the horse galloped off scene dragging them after him. Pies, bananas, watermelons, and hot dogs flew in all directions. The corpulent and white-aproned vendor of delicacies shook his fist at the policemen, seized a pie, and hurled it at the nearest uniform. Eddie Foy stood with a grimace frozen on his features, and the pie, which proved to be a blackberry, struck him full in the face. A general pandemonium ensued, at the end of which every participant was liberally plastered with custard pie, and splattered with watermelon.

Eddie Foy did not seem to enjoy the scene. The exuberant mirth of the director found no response in him.

As he wiped blackberries and custard from his face, he left the movies forever, as he said he could see no humor in such a wholesale destruction of good pastry, nor in the other alleged mirth-producing stunts of early slapstick comedies.

At that time Wallace Beery was a director in the Sennett studio, and took no part as an actor. So great was the demand for comedies that fifteen troupes were producing at one time on the Sennett stages. Gloria Swanson was rising through comedy to her later dramatic vehicles. Charlie Chaplin had not yet formed his own company, and had only recently become a byword for hilarious whimsicality.

Of late years jungle pictures have been filmed in the wilds of Siam and Africa, showing untamed lions and tigers in their native haunts. Much ingenuity was required in the infancy of movie making to record the "thrillers" in which roaring lions pursued fleeing damsels, and finally were frustrated by some miraculous eventuality. At the Selig Zoo on the outskirts of Los Angeles many of these early jungle films were produced. Several acres had been developed into a variety of jungle scenery, partitioned into cages and provided with "blinds" for the camera. Clever photography and manipulation of the cage made most of the scenes innocuous enough, however hair raising they were on the screen.

Then came the golden time of my movie experience. A boy was needed to play the juvenile part of one of the leading characters in a Selig Red Seal drama. The informality of the whole procedure is shown by the fact that a boy of the neighborhood, without previous experience or training, beyond appearing as "atmosphere" in mob scenes, could be chosen for such a part. A neighbor friend took me down to the studio and introduced me to the director. The question of pay had never entered my thought. It was a privilege to be allowed a place on the cast. But I was presented with a contract, and signed on the dotted line. Now I was to be an actor in the golden time.

The story was laid in Ireland. On the Palos Verdes hills overlooking the Pacific, an Irish village